The Outlook

MAY 22, 1918

Offices, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

On account of the war and the consequent delays in the mails, both in New York City and on the railways, this copy of The Outlook may reach the subscriber late. The publishers are doing everything in their power to facilitate deliveries

ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION FOR THE RED CROSS

The American Red Cross asks the American people for a second hundred million dollars. Every dollar subscribed is to go to war relief; not one cent is to go for administrative expenses. This week the new drive is going on all over the land. Whether it yields one hundred million, or more, or less (the former big drive yielded $108,000,000 in cash), there is no question that the people are glad and eager to put working power into the Red Cross.

The vastness and variety of Red Cross activities are so great that, in one sense, this fact is almost a disadvantage. It is all but impossible for the ordinary man to take in the extent of the work. If we read statistics and figures, such as those given in careful and elaborate reports summarized in The Outlook of December 12 last, or count up the departments and the plans for expenditure here and abroad, we are apt to be bored or confused.

To most people the idea of the Red Cross is chiefly that of women knitting socks, of other women making bandages; of ambulances purchased, fitted, and sent to the front; of hospital units formed and handed over to the Army Medical Corps, each with scores of trained workers; of the two million women who last month made over twenty-six million surgical dressings and garments at a cost of eleven million dollars for raw material; of money spent here, there, and everywhere for the relief of civilians who have suffered from the war.

Perhaps one may get a more intimate idea of the human side of Red Cross activities by thinking of some odds and ends of happenings noted here literally at random. Thus you see in your daily paper that the Surgeon-General of the United States has directed the Red Cross (not asked, but directed, if you please) to train thirty-five thousand nurses in the current year. You read that a little gift of ten million francs has been made to the French Red Cross from the War Fund of the American Red Cross. You note that in April the Red Cross in France provided eight hundred thousand meals for American soldiers in Red Cross canteens and rest stations. You learn that the Red Cross Purchasing Department in Paris bought ten million yards of gauze and five million rolls of absorbent cotton at one time. You find that the Red Cross supply service in Paris carries on the most gigantic department store in the world; that its stored goods fill five immense warehouses with articles ranging from safety-pins to motor trucks. You find also that one enormous warehouse, known as the "warehouse of donations and gifts," is filled with things sent by individuals out of their kindness of heart—not the regular relief supplies at all, but such things as home-made jelly, patchwork quilts, and from one giver an entire car-load of rosy-cheeked apples.

Again you saw incidentally in your paper last week that over two hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated for the single purpose of buying surgical instruments for Italy; and, speaking of Italy, you remember that you read somewhere else that the streets of Bologna lately were lined with people to see a regiment of Italian soldiers, all of whom had been wounded, marching to the railway station to thank the Red Cross representatives for the aid which had been extended to their military hospital, and that in Naples alone twenty-seven hundred families were being furnished food by the Red Cross at one-third the market prices.

You might have read yesterday that the Red Cross has already made plans and arrangements to send a ten-pound food parcel to every American soldier who is or may be in the future a prisoner in a German prison camp. Or you might happen on an item saying that in Belgium six hundred thousand dollars was devoted solely to removing children from zones under fire.

So, we say, when you remember some of the scores of stories that you must have seen of the human, wide-extended, National, and international evidences of what the Red Cross has done and is doing under their motto, "Get the Work Done; Never Mind Who Gets the Credit," you realize that there are indeed, as the President says in his proclamation designating the week beginning May 20 as "Red Cross Week," "rare opportunities of helpfulness under conditions which translate opportunity into duty."

We do not need to ask where the money has gone and is going if we recall the fact that (to take two items only) four and one-half million dollars has been spent in actual relief work in Italy since the Italian military reverse of last October, while, if we remember rightly, over twenty million dollars—a few millions more or less does not matter—has been spent in actual relief work in France; not official expenses, or anything of that kind, but in helping and saving men, women, children, and babies—especially babies. There may sometimes seem to be too much red tape and excessively complicated organization; but a corporation spending one hundred million dollars a year and having twenty-two million adult members (one-fifth of the total population of the country) could hardly be run like a sewing-bee.

Wherever the Red Cross flag flies it means help and succor for the wounded, relief and support for the homeless, comfort for the soldier and sailor. Americans know this. "Red Cross Week" will testify to that knowledge.

AN INTERESTING PUBLIC DOCUMENT

We wish that Government reports were always as readable and as human as the report of the Railroad Wage Commission which has just been made public. It is a paper-covered book of 150 pages, but its gist is contained in the Introduction of less than fifty pages. The balance of the volume consists of tables, evidence, various kinds of technical information, and diagrams. The readability of the report is doubtless due to the fact that Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, is Chairman of the Railroad Wage Commission. Secretary Lane is an accomplished and highly trained journalist, having been in his early days a newspaper man before he became a lawyer and later on a Government official. We suspect that he had a large share in writing the report.

It states that there are two million railway workers now in the employ of the Government; that wages and salaries now exceed two billions of dollars annually; that to grant all the increases requested would involve "an additional outlay of somewhat over one billion dollars per year;" that a studious investigation (the Commission has been at work since last January) shows that the increased cost of living makes some increase in wages absolutely necessary; and that the Commission recommends increases, in accordance with a table which it has prepared, amounting in all to about $300,000,000 a year. "The magnitude of this amount is not staggering when the whole expenditure for wages on the railroads is considered. And whatever its effect upon the mind may be, we regard such an expenditure as necessary for the immediate allaying of a feeling that cannot be wisely fostered by National inaction, and as not one dollar more than justice at this time requires."

We confess that we turned with some fear and trembling to the table by which the increase of the monthly wages of nearly two million men is to be calculated. Such tables are generally so highly technical as to be difficult to understand. But the present table is simple and interesting. It fills only seven pages of paper about the size of a standard magazine page, gives the old monthly wage, the percentage of increase, the amount of the increase in dollars, and the total amount of the new wages recommended. First-year high school boys and girls can easily understand it. The tables for mileage payment, hour payment, and overtime are somewhat more elaborate, but they are greatly

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simplified in comparison with the old methods under private operation. We advise all our readers who are interested in what is being done under the new system of Government railway operation to get a copy of this report, which can doubtless be obtained by writing to their respective Congressmen. The spirit in which the Commission has worked is illustrated by the following quotation from the report:

> There is high authority for saying that "to him that hath shall be given, but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." This dictum as to the way of the world we take to have been the recognition of a fact, not the endorsement of an ideal. And the plan we recommend is an expression of the reverse policy. We take from no man that which he hath, insuring him as much as he has now (for no wages are to be lowered), but we would add materially to the fund of those who have least. And of these there are many. It has been a somewhat popular impression that railroad employees were among the most highly paid workers. But figures gathered from the railroads disposed of this belief.

In pursuance of this policy the table prepared by the Commission shows that the proposed increases range from 43 per cent in the case of workmen getting less than fifty dollars a month, to a little more than 4 per cent for those getting $240 a month. We believe the country will generally approve the recommendations of the Commission.

THE AIRPLANE SCANDAL

The controversy over the accomplishments or failures of the Aircraft Production Board has assumed the nature and proportions of a National scandal. Mr. Gutzon Borglum, the eminent sculptor, had been asked by President Wilson to make a personal investigation and report to him. Charges have now been made involving the impartiality, if not the integrity, of Mr. Borglum as a personal investigator. In justice to Mr. Borglum, to the Aircraft Board, to our soldiers in Europe, to the twenty million patriotic Americans who have just subscribed to Liberty bonds, and to the good name of the entire country, Congress ought to make a thorough, fearless, and public investigation of our aircraft situation. Despatches from Washington indicate that Congress is going to take the matter up, get the facts, and give them with authority to the country. Patriotic American public opinion ought to support Congress in this undertaking. Laymen are not competent to express any judgment or even any opinion as to the engineering details of aircraft production, but there are certain indisputable facts which the general public is competent to understand and for which it has a right to demand an explanation.

The first fact is that very large sums of money, running into many millions, have already been expended to produce military airplanes and American military airplanes in quantity have yet to be produced. The second fact is that the Liberty motor, which months ago was officially pronounced to be the completed and remarkable contribution of the United States to aircraft warfare, is still in the experimental stage. We understand, on excellent authority, that the cooling system of the Liberty motor, which is of course almost the first essential of successful flight, does not yet work satisfactorily.

It is also pertinent to inquire why the Liberty motor has been so designed as to exclude the use of the magneto ignition system. Magneto ignition is unanimously recognized in this country by automobile experts as the best system when cost is not taken into consideration, and the standard practice abroad is to adopt it for military airplanes. If there are good reasons for this substitution, the public ought to know them.

The third fact is that, while waiting to perfect the Liberty motor, the Aircraft Board has failed to make use of motors and airplanes which have been thoroughly proved in warfare and which are used by the Allies in Europe. Here, again, if there are good reasons for not employing European or British designs, the public is entitled to be informed about them.

The delays, confusion, and inefficiency in our ship-building programme have been recognized by the Government, have been corrected, and the country now confidently and reasonably feels that our ship-building programme is going on successfully. The American public, without respect to party, ought to insist that the same corrections and the same reformation of our aircraft production should be made. We believe that when President Wilson is made thoroughly aware of the situation he will be among the first to insist upon and support a thoroughgoing non-partisan Congressional investigation and report.

THE WAR: WHAT NEXT?

Very likely the question as to the next great move on the battle-front will be answered before this is read. There has been a comparative lull on the Picardy and Flanders fronts. When the eighth week of the great German offensive was almost ended (May 14) heavy artillery firing everywhere merely keyed up speculation as to whether the Germans (now, it is said, under command of General Mackensen, perhaps Germany's best field fighter) would strike in the Ypres-to-Locre sector in Flanders, on the point close to Amiens, on one of the "legs" of the Picardy salient, or on the line between the two main German salients, which may be rightly called the Arras front. There is strong logic for the last conjecture, because a large success would make the advanced German line one long curve instead of a broken line with deep indentations, as it is at this writing.

At all events, there is good reason to believe that the French, British, and American forces are ready and able to withstand attack. They have been attacking for some weeks themselves, "nibbling" at the enemy's lines, and repelling counter-drives firmly and persistently. The recapture by the British of Hill 44, near Mont Kemmel, scored a point of tactical value.

The report from Canada that American forces are to be held in reserve until a unified American army can be used as a whole has been contradicted by the British Ambassador, Lord Reading, and by the British War Office. In time an American army unit may take its place in the line. Just now American battalions will be put where they can do the most good, side by side with French or British battalions. Secretary Baker's announcement that we have now surpassed his forecast that "early in the present year five hundred thousand American troops would be despatched to France" has been welcomed as cheering news by France and England. A statement from Washington says that more than 1,300,000 men have been called in the draft so far, and are either in France, in camp, or under call to go into service before June 1.

In London immense and spontaneous enthusiasm accompanied the parade of American troops, who were reviewed by the King and Queen, the American Ambassador, and Lloyd George. The newspaper despatches describe these troops as "American National Army men, including the New York draftees." The London "Observer" quotes a British soldier as saying: "The finest sight I have seen since the war began. The men are a fine-looking body and appear to be in the pink of condition. The companies filed past with light, elastic step, keeping excellent time, and creating a mighty favorable impression of their marching qualities and physique."

ATTACKING THE HUN IN HIS LAIR

When Winston Churchill declared that the British navy would dig out the German ships like rats from their holes, he was accused of vain boasting. But if the audacity of the two recent naval attacks is repeated and increased in scope, Churchill's blazing indiscretion may become plain fact. There was something deliciously audacious in the second attack on Ostend. Not having made as really thorough a job at Ostend as at Zeebrugge, Vice-Admiral Keyes simply came back another day. The old war-ship Vindictive, which made such a splendid record as the vessel from which the forces were landed on the mole of Zeebrugge, was now filled with cement and sunk in the Ostend channel. Probably it did not quite block the sea channel, but British sailors think silt will form around it and in time make an effective dam. The British losses were slight.

The enthusiasm in England over these two raids has been enormous. The whole nation has been inspirited and cheered. Some one—say Alfred Noyes—ought to tell this story in ringing verse.

DRASTIC CHANGES IN CANADIAN CONSCRIPTION

We talk of hardships and sorrow here in Canada. We have had hardships, and God knows too much sorrow, but we have no

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conception of what is going on in France at the present time. Production is absolutely essential, and the most commanding duty of the Government is to see that it is carried on; but if we waited for further exemptions and our men were decimated and destroyed, what kind of answer would it be to say we had increased production?

So spoke Sir Robert Borden the other day in answer to an influential deputation of farmers protesting against the cancellation of all exemptions for farmers' sons of the ages of twenty to twenty-two. The following day an Order in Council was passed providing for the registration of Canadian boys of nineteen. Up to the age of twenty-two no exemptions are being allowed now for those men in Class One who are physically fit. This is the Government's answer to the wholesale granting of exemptions in Quebec.

These drastic changes in the working of the Conscription Law indicate that the Canadian Government considers the war situation to be extremely critical. Otherwise there would be no interference with the youths on the farms. Before these changes were announced Canadian farmers were at a loss to know where to find the labor for the harvest of 1918. To take their nineteen-year-old sons is to make a difficult situation seem almost impossible of solution. Naturally there have been protests, but for the most part Canadians are willing to accept their Premier's judgment that this further sacrifice is imperatively required. Canada has no trace of the jingo spirit, but Canada will "carry on" to victory, no matter what the cost.

Incidentally, it is worthy of note that signs are not wanting of a new spirit in Quebec. The French province is submitting to the inevitable with a somewhat better grace. The new regulations will hit that province hard.

LLOYD GEORGE STILL AT THE HELM

The victory of the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons after the debate on the charges of General F. B. Maurice is not completely indicated by the vote of 293 to 106 sustaining Mr. Lloyd George. Not only was the vote much more than two to one in his favor, but each of the three political parties represented (Conservative, Liberal, and Laborite) cast a clear majority in his favor. The Irish Nationalists refused to take part in debate or vote.

One by one the charges of General Maurice were taken up and were shown to be disingenuous, trivial, or related to matters as to which the Prime Minister's remarks were based on statements which came directly from the War Office, of which General Maurice was the information officer. Maurice undoubtedly represented that military opinion which dreads civilian interference in military affairs, and accordingly was disappointed at the success of the principle of unity in command, which he and his faction opposed. Had they succeeded in that opposition, the military situation to-day would be deplorable.

Mr. Lloyd George touched the central point of the situation when he said: "National unity and the army are threatened. . . . I beg and implore that there shall be an end to this sniping." And, again: "Controversies are distracting, paralyzing, rending. It is difficult enough for any Ministers to do their work fighting this war. We had months of controversy over unity of command. This is really a sort of remnant of that controversy. National unity is threatened, the unity of the army is threatened."

Politically as well as personally Lloyd George's triumph was conclusive. He firmly maintained that if Mr. Asquith's motion for an inquiry was maintained it would be in effect an act of censure, and thus would involve a change of Ministry. The House of Commons, in effect, voted confidence in the Government. The bulk of the people and the press (excluding in one case the few pacifistically inclined, and in the second the "cocoa press," to which he made allusion) believe in Lloyd George's patriotism and capacity, and have ordered him to "carry on." The forced retiral of General Maurice and the approval given to the appointment of Lord Milner as Secretary of War are evidence of this.

The London "Daily Mail" (a Northcliffe paper) sums up:

> Lloyd George is by far the strongest personal force in British politics at this moment. He represents British democracy and the national will for victory with a completeness greatly beyond that of any other politician. Whatever his personal failings and the weaknesses of his administration, nobody doubts that Lloyd George means to win the war, and that his daring eloquence and driving power are assets of incomparable value in this crisis. Therefore he is the right man in the right place.

The significance of this crisis in England as related to the interests of all the Allies is discussed in an editorial on another page.

ARMY ATHLETICS HERE AND ABROAD

Every sport known in America is being played in our camps, but such sports as tie up closely with military efficiency are being particularly promoted. For instance, bayonet-fighting is practically "boxing with a gun in the hands." In fact, the Army leaders have come to recognize it as such, and boxing is now included as a regular part of the military routine. Athletics is making much better soldiers; it is developing their spirit of aggressiveness and persistency.

Thus athletics is making a real contribution toward the development of the American Army. It is serving a twofold purpose. The primary one, of course, is to educate our soldier to be a better fighting organism; the second, to provide him with clean and invigorating recreation. In the American training camps of to-day over a million men are engaged systematically in some form of sport, the majority of them for the first time.

In The Outlook of May 8 a statement appeared that to the Y. M. C. A. had been intrusted by the Government the supervision of Army athletics. This is misleading, inasmuch as the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, in charge of all camp activities in this country not included in the regular military routine, is carrying out a programme of athletics the dominant purpose of which is to organize mass games, contests, and individual efficiency tests so that they contribute directly to military training. This programme is official. The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus, two of the agencies co-ordinated under the Commission for recreational work inside the camps, are co-operating with the Commission in supplying athletic recreation. Abroad, in order to avoid duplication in the work of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., General Pershing, in an Army order, made the following distinction: "The Red Cross will provide for the relief work, and the Y. M. C. A. will provide for the *amusement* and *recreation* of the troops by means of its usual programme of social, educational, physical, and religious activities."

THE AUTHOR OF "THE SIMPLE LIFE"

Pastor Charles Wagner is dead at his home in Paris. He was a leader among French Protestants, but his influence extended throughout France irrespective of religious divisions.

He was a broad-shouldered, sturdy, vigorous Alsatian, sixty-six years old. He was born at Wiberswiller. As a boy he was a son of the soil, a shepherd. He was to become a shepherd of a great flock. His chapel in the Boulevard Beaumarchais was often so crowded that hundreds had to be turned away from the doors. And these hundreds represented people in all walks of life, but especially the workingmen and the workingwomen of Paris. They were drawn to Wagner by a peculiar magnetism which no other orator of the day had for them. One reason for this was the accent with which Wagner always emphasized his sympathy for toil. He would frequently say: "How I love to see, early in the morning, the people of my Faubourg going to work! In their faces one reads real France, as one does not in the faces of the ordinary *boulevardier*."

Fourteen years ago Wagner came to America. His reputation had preceded him. The author of "Justice," "Courage," and other books, especially "The Simple Life," was received here with marked deference, and the popularity of those essays was emphasized by the personality of their author. President Roosevelt's enthusiasm for Wagner was certainly contagious.

The book which gave to Wagner an international reputation was his "Simple Life." This was partly because the book was a message greatly needed in our age, the luxury, the needless complexity of which wasted not only money but human energy and was beginning to pall as pleasure and to weary as tasks; but also because his clearness of vision and lucidity of style—qualities in the best French writers which English and American writers might well emulate—brought this message home to

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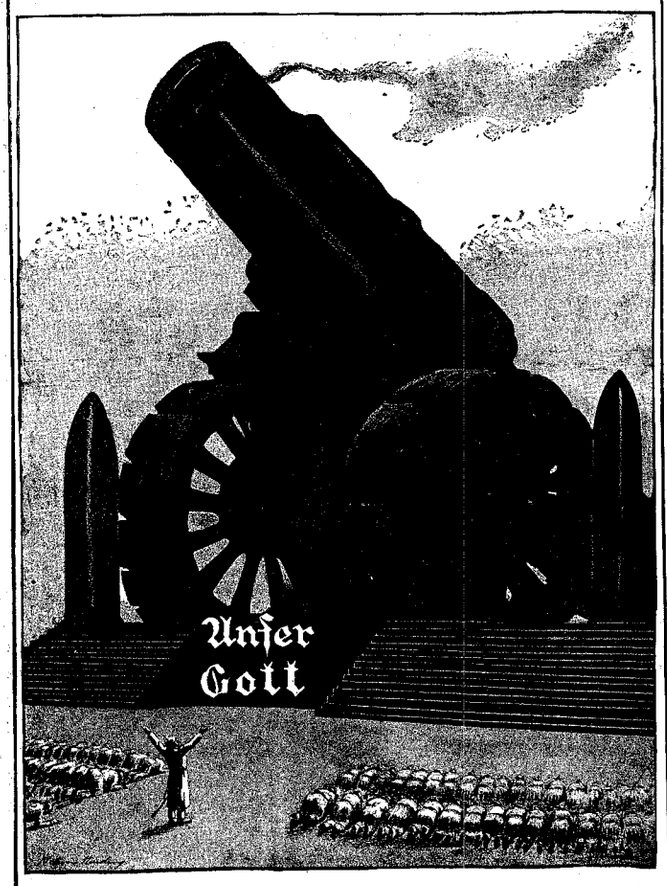
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

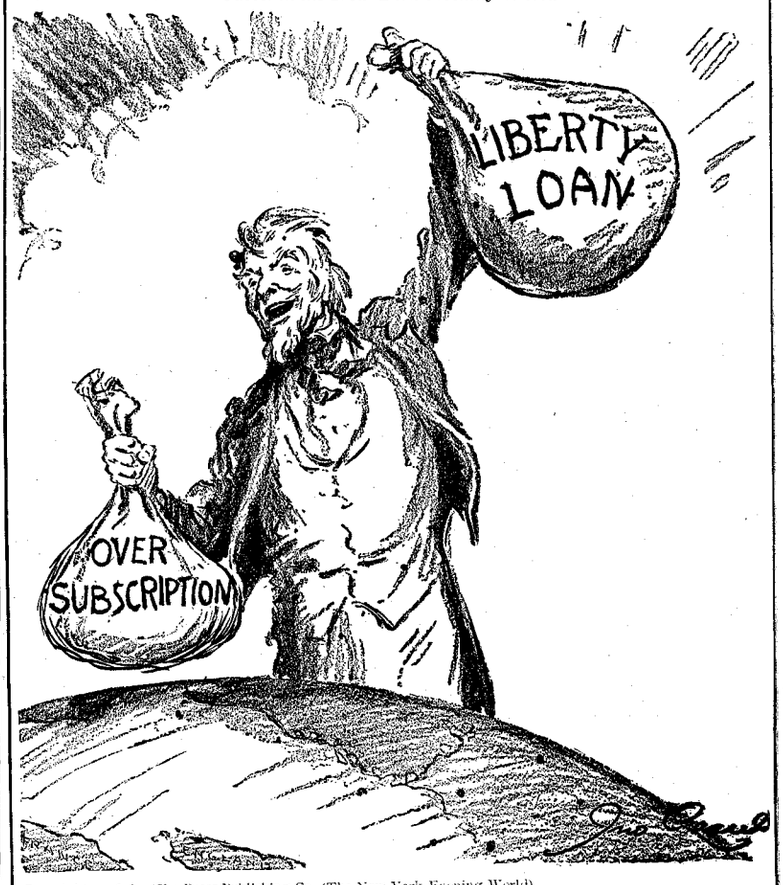
Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



"GOTT"

WHAT GERMAN MILITARISM REALLY WORSHIPS

Cassel in the New York Evening World



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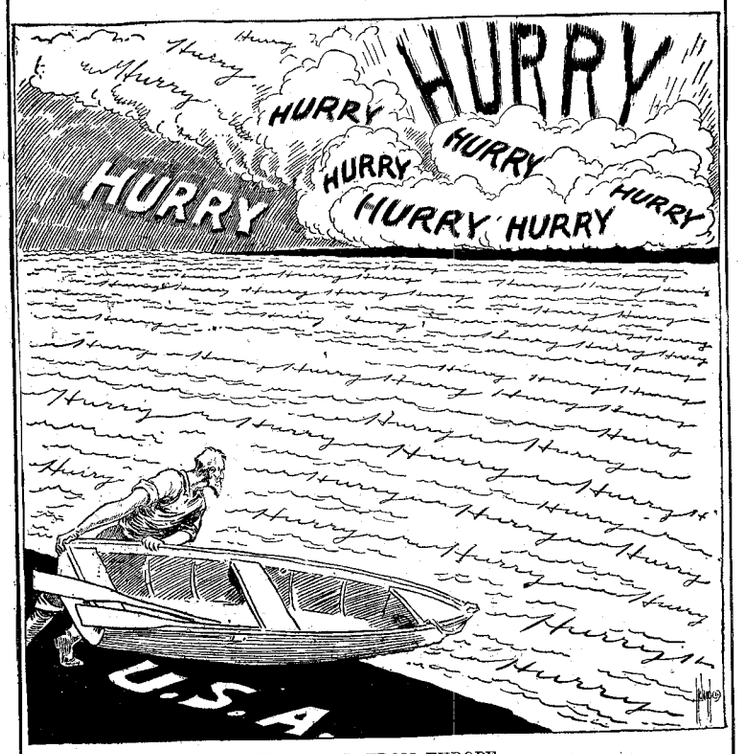
WE GOT IT—AND THEN SOME!

TRIUMPHANT DEMOCRACY

Ireland in the Columbus Evening Dispatch



THE WORD FROM EUROPE

THE HANDWRITING ON THE SEA

Kirby in the New York World

"HOME, CHARLES!"

TAMMANY ACCEPTS WOMEN AS DISTRICT LEADERS

SOME AMERICAN CARTOONS

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Hermann-Paul in La Victoire (Paris)

L'ONCLE SAM

Holland in John Bull (London)

THE NEW CHUM

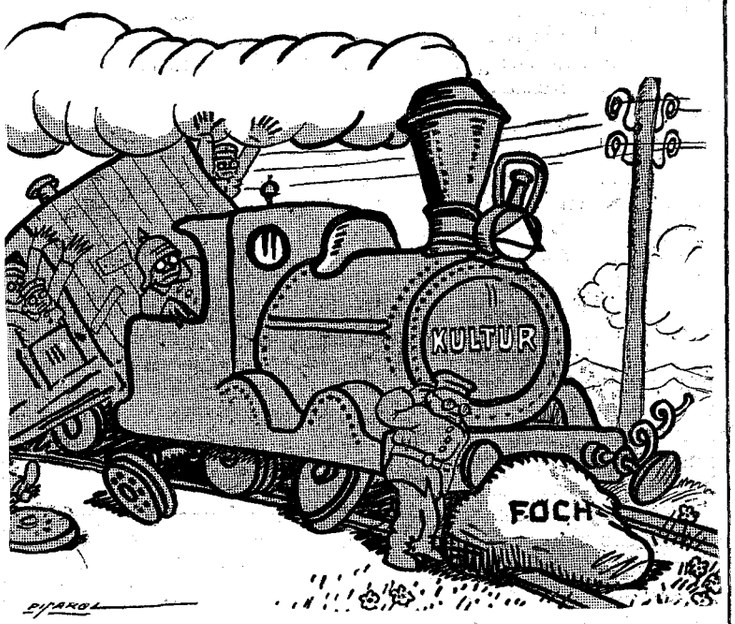
Uncle Sam: "Tommy, make room for your Uncle!"

From L'Asino (Rome)

WELL-EARNED HONORS

The Kaiser: "Here, Lenine, is the cross of Prussian gratitude."

From Esquella (Barcelona, Spain)



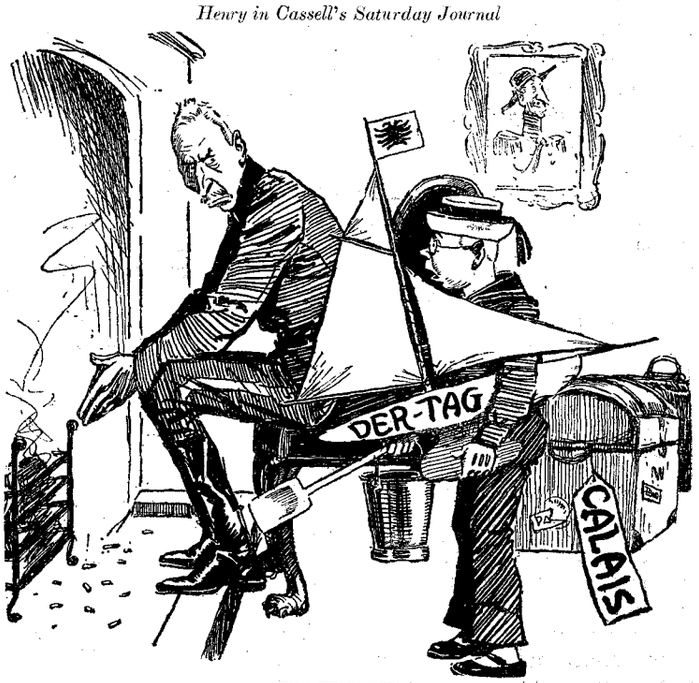
AN OBSTACLE

The Hun: "Now I never thought to find this here!"

From Esquella (Barcelona, Spain)

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

Henry in Cassell's Saturday Journal



POSTPONED!

The Crown Prince's Son: "Papa, ven *are* we going to Calais?"
The Crown Prince: "Oh, go and ask your Grandpa!"

SOME FOREIGN CARTOONS

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the consciences and sentiments as well as the intellect of modern readers. It received from thousands of readers the response, "That is true," and gave to social life a new impulse in a new and better direction.

DELAYED JUSTICE

Among famous murder cases there are few which have such elements of suspense and dramatic coincidence as that which is known as the Stielow case. A German by the name of Stielow, illiterate and not over-intelligent, living in New York State, was put through the police inquisition known as the third degree after the murder of a neighbor, was told to put his mark as a sign of his signature on a paper which he could not read, which was his alleged confession, and was then convicted of the crime. He has now, after a narrow escape from the electric chair, been pardoned by Governor Whitman.

It is morally certain that the man had nothing to do with the murder. Indeed, another man had voluntarily confessed, though he afterwards repudiated his confession.

The story of the fight on behalf of this innocent, illiterate man is one of the modern parallels to the parable of the Good Samaritan. A number of people worked hard and long to secure his release. Early steps to prove his innocence were taken by Mrs. Grace Humiston. Philanthropic organizations helped in the effort to get at the facts. At one time Stielow was within forty minutes of death by execution when he was reprieved through the intercession of the late Mrs. Inez Boissevain with a judge. Later, after Stielow's punishment was commuted to imprisonment for life, the New York "World" took up his case and got evidence which so impressed the Governor that Stielow was ultimately pardoned.

From such a case the public has much to learn, but there are two lessons which it has especially impressed upon those who have followed it. One is the cruelty and injustice of the third degree, and the necessity for substituting for it a carefully guarded inquiry by a judicial officer. The other is the importance of work done by people whose object is to search not for guilt but for innocence, and the consequent value of supplementing the office of Public Prosecutor with the office of Public Defender. If there had been assigned to the Stielow case a public defender, such as exists in California, the evidence which private individuals and a newspaper were fortunate enough to discover would have been secured in an orderly way, and its discovery would not have had to depend upon the good will and self-sacrifice of those who chanced to become interested in the case, but would have been the function of a public officer.

THE DAY FOR PRAYER

In designating Thursday, May 30, as a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, President Wilson pointed out with patriotic reverence that it is "a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of war humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence of Almighty God and to implore his aid and protection." The observance of the day should, the President declared, include "the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of our cause, his blessings on our arms, and a speedy restoration of an honorable and lasting peace to the nations of the earth."

In well-chosen and feeling words the President urged that the day already freighted with sacred and stimulating memories should be in homes and in churches devoted to prayer to the Almighty to forgive our shortcomings as a people, to accept and defend that which is just and right, and also to beseeching Him "that He will give victory to our armies as they fight for freedom, wisdom to those who take counsel on our behalf in these days of dark struggle and perplexity, and steadfastness to our people to make sacrifice to the utmost in support of what is just and true, bringing us at last the peace in which men's hearts can be at rest because it is founded upon mercy, justice, and good will."

In presenting this proclamation to its readers, Hearst's New York "American" deliberately omitted all the sentences which we have included in quotation marks above, with the exception of the clause beginning "bringing us at last the peace." What the motive was we leave to our readers to decide. The clear intimation of Mr. Hearst's version of the President's ringing proclamation is that it is a call to peace instead of a call to victory.

POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP AND THE WAR

THERE has never been a war fought since the days of the Cæsars to the present time in which political partisanship has not played a sinister part. This was true in our Civil War, perhaps more on the Northern than on the Southern side. It was certainly true in the American Revolution, when Washington was hampered most fearfully by political opponents in Congress. It has been true in France, Great Britain, and in this country during the present war. But national unity has almost completely been substituted for political parties in France, and the recent Parliamentary indorsement of Lloyd George shows how largely national unity has taken the place of factional partisanship in Great Britain.

There are many signs that the same process of elimination of narrow partisanship is going on in this country. Ex-Senator Root in an eloquent speech at the recent meeting of the National Security League at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York City said that, while he had always been a Republican, in the Congressional election this fall he should pay absolutely no attention to the question whether a candidate was a Socialist, a Prohibitionist, a Progressive, a Republican, or a Democrat, but only to the question whether that candidate was a loyal, win-the-war American. This sentiment was greeted with overwhelming applause. We believe that this is the sentiment of patriotic Democrats.

There are unfortunately, however, indications that there are some members of the Government in high authority in Washington who do not take so broad a view. They appear to be more interested in the slogan, "Make the United States safe for the Democratic party," than in President Wilson's splendid motto, "Make the world safe for democracy."

In a recent controversy with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt the Postmaster-General, Mr. Burleson, has publicly put himself in a position in which he has been adjudged too partisan even by some of his own party newspapers, notably the New York "Times" and the New York "Evening Post." Mr. Roosevelt in an editorial in the Kansas City "Star" had said:

> During the last year the Administration has shown itself anxious to punish the newspapers which uphold the war but which tell the truth about the Administration's failure to conduct the war efficiently, whereas it has failed to proceed against various powerful newspapers which opposed the war or attacked our allies, or directly or indirectly aided Germany against this country, as these papers upheld the Administration and defended the inefficiency.

Whereupon Postmaster-General Burleson issued a public statement and challenged Mr. Roosevelt to give the facts, saying that Mr. Roosevelt's criticism was manifestly aimed at the postal service. Mr. Burleson asserted that, if the charges are true, "I am utterly unworthy of trust and should be scourged from office in disgrace." Mr. Roosevelt then made public a statement giving facts and names. He specifically mentioned the "Metropolitan Magazine" and "Collier's Weekly" as having been the objects of irritating attacks by the Government. The Outlook has already reported the fact that the "Metropolitan Magazine" was held up in the New York Post Office by the postal authorities presumably because of an article which it contained criticising the President, although the "Metropolitan Magazine" has been a loyal win-the-war paper from the very beginning. To this instance Mr. Roosevelt adds a still more significant one, namely, that a special agent of the Department of Justice called on an advertiser of the "Metropolitan Magazine" and intimated to him that he had better discontinue advertising in that periodical. Mr. Roosevelt also points out, with quotations, that the Hearst newspapers have been full, not only before our entry into the war, but since our entry into the war, of editorial passages which are distinctly unpatriotic and disloyal, and which, if they had been published in English or French papers, would undoubtedly have been treated as seditious and treasonable. Yet

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only two weeks ago Mr. Burleson himself telegraphed to Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer in the employ of Mr. Hearst, congratulating him on the acquisition by Mr. Hearst of a new newspaper in Chicago, and commending him, and inferentially Mr. Hearst, for the splendid patriotic work which had been done in the Hearst newspapers for the country.

To these detailed statements the only reply Mr. Burleson has made is that Mr. Roosevelt has obscured the issue. Mr. Roosevelt promises that he will give further details in a letter to some United States Senator so that the matter can be brought up in Congress.

We think Mr. Burleson's judgment pronounced upon himself, that if the charges are true he ought to "be scourged from office in disgrace," is too severe, but it is certainly true that Mr. Burleson owes the country some better explanation of the undisputed facts than he has yet given. In the meantime it is interesting to note that despatches from Washington to the daily papers indicate a growing restlessness in the Senate with regard to the administration of the Post Office Department, and that in the city of Poughkeepsie, New York, the other day copies of Mr. Hearst's "New York American" were burned in a public square by a group of citizens to show their indignation at the fact that that newspaper omitted from the President's proclamation, making Memorial Day a day of public humiliation and prayer, the passage which refers specifically to the hope for victory by our armies in the field.

A TRIUMPH FOR ALLIED UNITY

Ordinarily it is wise for public opinion in one country to refrain from expressing itself vigorously concerning political issues in another. Americans with very pronounced views as to the relative merits of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes in the last Presidential campaign would not have welcomed a vigorous expression of choice between them by English public organs. There are occasions, however, when the political issue within a country is a phase of an international issue. Such was the case in the crisis in England which was brought to a close by a triumphant vote in the House of Commons sustaining the Prime Minister, Lloyd George. That vote was welcome to every American who saw the danger which threatened the Allied cause. We have no doubt it was welcome in France and Italy.

The issue before the House of Commons was the issue of unity among the Allies. Lloyd George stood for unity. His opponents stood for policies which would have weakened the bonds between the Allies. If Lloyd George had gone down to defeat, his opponents would either have had to take his place and responsibility or would have had to appeal to the country to sustain them. In either case there would have been disturbance and disruption that would certainly have been felt by the armies at the front.

The particular occasion for this threat to Allied unity had its source in a military faction. We must remember that England's army is now practically as new an army as ours. Its spirit is totally different from the spirit of the old military establishment of England. And the old military establishment of England cannot understand this war. Traditionalists in military affairs, like traditionalists in religious affairs or in legal affairs, are terribly shocked when they find that the world has broken away from them. The old English army was built up on an inexorable caste system. It had splendid traditions; but it was altogether incompetent in numbers and spirit to deal with a world war. Of course the higher officers in that army became expert in military affairs. General Maurice is a type of these experienced English officers. It was his business to tell reporters for the daily press about military movements and give information such as the War Office thought it safe to make public; and he impressed the reporters with his knowledge of military matters, and was described by one correspondent as having the manner and, in every respect except his uniform, the appearance of a Prussian general. To such men it is inconceivable that there should be democracy in an army, and it is equally inconceivable that anybody but a Briton should issue commands to British soldiers. It is this old element in the British army that has withstood the demand on the part of the Allied peoples for unity in this war. The proposal that all the armies of the Allies should be made into one army, all the fronts should be treated as one front, all the wars that are being fought against Germany should be welded into one war, and all be placed under a common Allied Commander-in-Chief, outraged the sensibilities of these military traditionalists. It was natural, therefore, that General Maurice should want to discredit such a proposal. Whether purposely or not, he yielded to the impulse to do this when, in likening the present battle at the front to Waterloo, he put General Foch (the Commander-in-Chief of the whole Allied armies, it is to be remembered) into the rôle of Blücher, and then asked his hearers, who were newspaper reporters, what had become of him. This was worse than an offense against Great Britain's ally, France. It was sedition in the widest sense, for it tended to breed rebellion against the cause of the unity of the Allies.

So, when he was removed from his office to a place where he could not commit such an indiscretion, he accepted his removal as a challenge, wrote and published a letter charging the Prime Minister with a misstatement of fact on military matters, and thus tried to unseat the Government which had stood for unity.

Whether Maurice was the instigator of this crisis, or was simply the tool of others who wished to instigate it, he was in fact the center of the trouble-makers. Around him as a nucleus gathered other elements who for one reason or another would like to see Lloyd George and his Cabinet displaced. Most prominent among these was the former Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith. It was his policy of Wait-and-See which retarded England's preparations, which doomed one English enterprise after another to the verdict of "too late." He is temperamentally disinclined to any policy of vigor. There are people in America who declare that if he came to power in England he would make England's course conform more closely than Lloyd George has done to the ideals set forth by President Wilson; but this we believe is to misinterpret the American President and both English leaders. Mr. Asquith's association with the Maurice element in the army shows how far Mr. Asquith is from the democratic ideas that are exemplified by the American Army under President Wilson; and Mr. Asquith's association with those opposed to unified command shows how far he is removed from the spirit of President Wilson, whose influence was a decisive factor in putting the armies of the Allies under one commander.

Another element that gathered about General Maurice was that represented by the London "Daily News"—the semi-pacifist element.

Still another element somewhat affiliated with this is represented by Arthur Henderson. There are, we suppose, no real Bolsheviki of any influence in England, but those who think as Mr. Henderson does have Bolshevist inclinations. They are capable of imagining it possible to sit at a conference table with a Hun. Among such there are even men who have lost sons in the war, but that does not prevent them from proposing a parley with men who consider the cowardly murder of little children and the raping of women as legitimate means to be used in getting what they want. And people of this kind of thinking rallied around the military traditionalist, General Maurice.

Another element of considerable proportions which took this occasion to try to unseat Lloyd George was represented by Lord Lansdowne. He is a Tory of the Tories. To compare him and his kind, as some have done, with the German Junkers is altogether unfair, for even the most aristocratic of Tories in England have convictions concerning civil rights that a German dares not even entertain. The aristocrats of England are the heirs of Magna Charta. They believe in common civil rights, but they see in the present war the breaking loose of forces which threaten the loss of vast privileges which they not only prize for themselves but regard as a part of civilization. Such men as these want to see the war end before it overflows too far into aristocratic preserves.

So it happened that Lloyd George had confronting him various elements which for various reasons opposed a too vigorous prosecution of the war and feared a policy which too closely bound together England with France, Italy, and America in the fight against the Hun. And that is just the situation that Lloyd George welcomed. Before the decision was rendered there were many in America who were apprehensive; but not

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so was Lloyd George himself. He finds such situations to his liking. He met it like a warrior, and he won.

The vote by which Lloyd George was vindicated was a vote for a war to the death and a vote for Allied unity.

PRO-GERMANISM IN THE ORIENT

To the Editors of The Outlook:

I read the article "Japan, Germany, Russia, and the Allies," by Gregory Mason, of The Outlook's staff, in your issue of May 1, 1918, with much interest. It is of considerable moment to have an expression of the opinion of so eminent a statesman as Count Terauchi, Prime Minister of Japan, on international affairs during this world crisis.

As a regular subscriber to The Outlook, a Canadian, and therefore a British subject, I take exception to the publication by you of portions of Mr. Mason's correspondence to which I will refer. I submit that certain of his remarks are not well considered, and should have been "censored" by your editorial staff.

Mr. Mason's article is "An Authorized Interview with Count Terauchi." At the conclusion of the interview he takes occasion to express the opinion of, shall I say, "the man on the street," and presents to your readers such views as the following:

"This[1] is an inclination toward the view that the value of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been nearly exhausted by Japan, and that a more valuable ally for the Island Empire will be Germany or America."

Why, at this juncture, should he give expression to that phase of Japanese opinion on such a vital matter? It strikes me as a fling at our Empire. He continues:

"For her own peculiar purposes Japan is inclining to consider both Germany and America greater Powers than Great Britain."

Has Mr. Mason forgotten that through the might of Great Britain's naval power his country's coasts have been rendered inviolate from Hun invasion since the outbreak of the war?

In further elaboration of Japanese opinion toward events which have occurred, or which may eventuate, he writes:

"The Japanese seem to feel that England will be so exhausted by the war and so engrossed with making good the economic drain on her own resources that she will have little support to lend to Japan's programme in the Far East. There is also an opinion that the British Empire will break into a flexible group of nations after the war."

I can only express my keen regret and disappointment that The Outlook should permit such claptrap as the above—even though it be the opinion held by some irresponsible ignoramus of the Orient—to be given place in Mr. Gregory Mason's letter. Not content with forecasting the financial ruin and disintegration of the British Empire, Mr. Mason's Japanese informants give him to understand that "the war will probably leave the Germans in a position of great strength."

Such an opinion, I care not from what source it emanated, is unworthy of publication by any pro-Ally journal of repute.

Does it not occur to you that in publishing this expression of Japanese opinion Mr. Mason is, perhaps unconsciously, expressing his own doubts of the ability of the United States and her allies to win the war? and that he presupposes Germany's triumph?

Obviously, if England after the war is so exhausted and Germany so strong, the Entente Allies, of which his country is one, will have been vanquished. Does Mr. Mason believe for one moment that we *will* be vanquished? Then why does he publish in his letter such vaporings as those with which he closes his interview with Count Terauchi?

A word in conclusion. Without question, The Outlook is one of the most ably edited publications on this continent. It is owned and controlled by Americans, whose Nation is, happily, one of the Entente Allies. For this reason I submit that those portions of Mr. Gregory Mason's letter from which I have quoted are not merely ridiculous, they are mischievous and misleading, and therefore calculated to give comfort to the enemy (of whom you doubtless have many readers), and they should have been suppressed. Not only so, but they express sentiments which are gratuitously insulting to the British Empire as well as to your many British readers.

Personally, I think that an experienced journalist such as Mr. Gregory Mason undoubtedly is should have been more guarded than to embody in his article such sentiments as I have referred to, even if they were those of the Prime Minister of Japan—which they are not. And I am also of the opinion that The Outlook should have had better journalistic instincts than to publish them.

You are free to publish this letter in The Outlook if you choose, and I would be glad if you would give an expression of The Outlook's opinion on the matter to which I have referred.

St. John, N. B. G. W. PARKER.

Mr. Mason is a careful observer and a trustworthy reporter. Like other careful observers and trustworthy reporters, he may be mistaken, but in all his correspondence his aim is, not to report his own opinion or to further his own views, but to give to the public his impressions and interpretation of events for their information and guidance. We do not believe, and we see no reason to think that Mr. Mason believes, that the value of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been nearly exhausted by Japan, or that a more valuable ally for the Japanese Empire will be Germany or America, or that Germany and America will come out of this war greater Powers than Great Britain, or that Great Britain will be exhausted by the war and at its close will break up into a flexible group of nations.

But there is no reason to doubt that he has come across in Japan those who hold such opinions, and in giving our readers the information that such opinions exist he has rendered both the American and the English public a valuable service.

Since there are pro-Germans in the United States and in Great Britain, and it is said even in Belgium, it is not unbelievable that there are pro-Germans in Japan. This world war is not merely between many democratic nations and four autocratic and semi-barbaric nations—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. It is a phase of that world conflict between the physical and the spiritual which has been waged in individual man and between groups of men ever since man began to emerge from the brute creation; the conflict which in Old Testament times was waged between the Hebrew commonwealth, an essentially democratic organization, and the pagan nations which surrounded it, all of which were autocratic: the conflict between those who believe only in military power and those who believe in the supremacy of moral forces. Pro-Germanism is belief in the supremacy of military power. Pacifism is the spirit of cringing to military power. There are in every country—in America, in Great Britain, in France, in Belgium, in Italy, and undoubtedly in Japan—men who believe in the supremacy of military power, and men who either lack faith in the value of moral force or a courage of faith sufficient to enlist in a war against military power. It is very desirable that we who believe in moral power should recognize the facts.

We shall not win this war by serenely assuming that it is inconceivable that terrorism can vanquish patriotism. It was because the majority in England, in France, in Belgium, in America, thought it inconceivable that Germany would initiate such a war that they were unprepared to meet the first assault. It was because the United States thought it inconceivable that the Germans would not regard appeals to their professed friendship and their moral sense that the war was allowed to assume such proportions before we entered it. If the Allies are defeated in the war, it will be because the Allied peoples allowed themselves to be persuaded that it is inconceivable that the Huns should triumph. Pacifism will not win peace. Russia has proved that. Pietism will not win justice. God will not fight our battles for us. He will give us an opportunity to fight our battles for ourselves. That is as it should be. For no nation is truly righteous unless its people are willing to fight for righteousness. "The Lord shall fight for you," said Moses to Israel at the Red Sea; and the Lord answered, "Why criest thou unto me? speak unto the children of Israel, that they go forward." The sooner we understand that the foes of human brotherhood are to be found in every land and that sometimes the most dangerous foes are those who are loudest in their professions of brotherhood, the sooner we shall win the world's war against the world's enemies. The most dangerous enemies are those who are in our camps.

That we may not leave any chance for misunderstanding, we add that we do not believe, and we see no reason to think that Mr. Mason believes, that the pro-Germanism which he has found in Japan dominates Japan, any more than the pacifism of Bryan and Stone and La Follette dominates the United States. But it is well that we should know that it exists, well that the press should smoke the pro-Germans out from their holes and compel them to fight in the open. We do not believe, and we see no reason to think that Mr. Mason believes, that the

[1] Mr. Mason is referring to what he calls "an unmistakable and highly interesting drift in Japanese official opinion to-day."—THE EDITORS.

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war will probably leave the Germans in a position of great strength. On the contrary, we believe that it will not end until the Predatory Potsdam Gang is entirely destroyed and the way is open for the regeneration of Germany. We do not believe, and we see no reason to think that Mr. Mason believes, that England will be exhausted by the war and Great Britain will break into a feeble group of nations after the war. But that the feudal autocrats of Japan think so is very probable, as the feudal autocrats of Great Britain thought that the United States would be broken into two republics by the Civil War. In both cases the wish was father to the thought. The United States was cemented by the Civil War into an indissoluble union of independent States; and Great Britain, bound together by moral bonds which the pro-German can never comprehend, is being welded by this war into a stronger union of independent peoples, more than ever one because they have paid the price in blood and treasure for the freedom which makes them one.

IMMORTALITY AND A PERSONAL GOD

Do you dread for yourself or for your children or your friends the skeptical spirit of the age? Then you must understand it. The two letters published on another page—one on immortality, the other on a personal God—admirably illustrate that spirit. They are worthy of thoughtful study. For that skepticism is not an immoral skepticism. It is not that of persons who wish to cast off all fears of the future and all authority of God that they may live idle and vicious lives. It is not the skepticism of indifference. It is not that of persons who have no interest in the questions whether men create their own gods and are themselves only a higher type of animal. Both these phases of unbelief exist and always have existed. But the unbelief which is distinctly characteristic of the present age is one of courage and candor, an unbelief which dares face facts and will not accept traditions for demonstrations or pictures for realities. And the preacher, the teacher, the parent, must meet it with courage and candor or he will not meet it at all.

What do we mean by immortality?

What I mean is that I am more than the body which I inhabit.

The pains of the spirit and the pains of the body are characteristically different. Remorse and headache both follow a drunkard's bout; but the remorse and the headache have nothing in common.

The pleasures of the spirit and the pleasures of the body are characteristically different. Some of the happiest persons I have ever known were chronic invalids.

The body is obedient to the calls made upon it by the spirit.

The late Dr. William Thomson, a scientific authority on diseases of the brain, has told us that when a section of the brain fails to fulfill its function that function is often transferred to another section of the brain. Who makes the transfer? Napoleon said: "My mind is a chest of drawers. When I wish to deal with a subject, I shut all the drawers but the one in which that subject is to be found. When I am wearied, I shut all the drawers and go to sleep." Who opens and shuts those drawers of the mind?

There never was a time when faith in the powers and values of this spirit was as strong as it is to-day. My correspondent tells us that by exerting pressure on a certain part of the cranium its owner can be turned into a scoundrel. I have heard that before, though I have never come across a well-authenticated case in which it has been done. But what then? Release the pressure on the strings of a pianoforte and Paderewski can evolve nothing but discord from the instrument. But purely spiritual influences have in unnumbered instances revolutionized character without a surgical operation. What was it that transformed the character of the boys in the stories Mr. Chandler has recently told in the pages of The Outlook? To say nothing of churches at home and missionaries abroad, there are thousands of settlement workers—Christians, Jews, agnostics—who are proving their faith in the power of the spirit to transform character by their use of spiritual influences to illumine darkened lives and inspire dwarfed and paralyzed lives. To-day millions of young men—Belgian, French, Italian, English, American—are carrying their mortal bodies into experiences sure to be those of great discomfort, liable to be those of excruciating pains. And there are millions of fathers and mothers who are proud that they have sons who dare to carry their bodies to the torture chamber. The world has often witnessed a like faith in spiritual values; a like conviction that the spirit of honor, patriotism, humanity, piety, is worth dying for. But never has it witnessed that faith on so great a scale. And never before has been so terribly illustrated as Germany is illustrating in the present war the effect on character of a belief that the only values are material values, the only prosperity a material prosperity, and the only force a material force.

I am more than the body which I inhabit. What will become of me after the body decays I do not know; how long I shall survive its demolition I cannot tell; but the fact that it will be demolished does not afford the slightest indication that I shall be demolished with it. I can live the immortal life here, refusing to accept the unproved hypothesis of the materialist that the tenant dies because his house falls into ruin. Immortality is more than a future hope; it is a present fact. What the world wants of its preachers, parents, and teachers is not an attempt to burnish the fading pictures of a celestial city in another world, but an endeavor to strengthen faith in the spiritual values of life in the world in which we are now dwelling.

T. R. Glover, in his suggestive little volume, "The Jesus of History," says, "The first thing that Jesus had to do, as a teacher, was to induce men to rethink God," and he adds that it is a characteristic of Christianity that "we are still exploring God on the lines of Jesus Christ—rethinking God all the time, finding him out." This is the reason why thoughtful men to-day are rejecting the old ecclesiastical images of God and the old theological definitions of God. The dogmatist who says that it is wrong to rethink God and the agnostic who says that it is useless to endeavor to rethink God are equally unchristian.

A great many thoughtful men of our time think they do not believe in God, whereas they really do not believe in the definitions of God which they find in the churches. For example:

A modern man finds in a Christian church the people reciting the Apostles' Creed: "He ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead." He pictures a king sitting on a great throne and a prince sitting by his side, and says to himself, "I do not believe that there is any reality which corresponds to that picture." He is quite right. There is no reality which corresponds to that picture. But to us who are reciting that creed it is not a picture, it is a symbol. Spiritual truths are habitually expressed in symbols. "An idea strikes me:" there is no reality which corresponds to that as a picture. But it is not a picture. The speaker does not image to himself or to me the idea as one material thing striking against the mind as another material thing. If he were to express his thought in unsymbolical language, he would have to use some such circumlocution as, "A thought presented itself to my consciousness so suddenly that it quite startled me." And yet even in such a circumlocution he would use a symbol. When we unite in saying, "He sitteth on the right hand of God the Father," we are expressing by a symbol our belief that the spirit which Jesus Christ manifested in his earthly life is the spirit of goodness and truth which is at the heart of the universe.

We believe in such a God because we have had an experience of him. It is not true that God is merely a human experience, but it is true that all any one can know of God is what he has experienced. The ecclesiastical images and the theological definitions are fading away and there is coming in their place the earlier, simpler, but profounder conception of God, embodied—to quote one passage out of many—in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Psalm:

> If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there;
> If I make my bed in Sheol, behold, thou art there;
> If I take the wings of the morning,
> And dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea;
> Even there shall thy hand lead me,
> And thy right hand shall hold me.

This consciousness of the Universal Presence finds different expressions according to the differing experiences of different

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individuals. One calls him "An Infinite and Eternal Energy from which all things proceed;" another, "The Spirit of Humanity;" another, "A Power not Ourselves that Makes for Righteousness;" another, "The Voice of Conscience;" and another "The Inner Light." Do these all mean the same thing? No. They do not all mean the same thing. Each one expresses that aspect of the "Great Spirit" which specially impresses his mind and characterizes his conception of the Universal Presence. The natural scientist sees an Infinite and Eternal Energy manifested in the phenomena of the physical universe; the positivist, a Spirit of Humanity in the common life of mankind; the historical critic, a Power not Ourselves that Makes for Righteousness in the moral progress of the race; the moral reformer, the Voice of Conscience as the authority of the moral law; the mystic, an Inner Light—an illumination which comes to him in his hours of meditation from an invisible Companion.

Our correspondent says, "I have not yet felt the compelling need of a personal God, and for this reason probably have not succeeded in gaining the belief in one." In this sentence he indicates at once the cause of unbelief and the source of faith. We who believe in God believe in him not because he is a reasonable hypothesis to account for the phenomena of life, physical and spiritual. We believe in him, as we believe in any other friend, because we have received from him comfort in our sorrow, strength in our weakness, wisdom in our perplexities, refuge from fear—a very present help in every time of need.

The way for the minister, the teacher, the parent, to meet modern unbelief in God and immortality is by assuming that in all men there is some immortal life, some power to enter into fellowship with God, and by seeking directly to evoke that life and a desire for that fellowship. LYMAN ABBOTT.

CONCERNING MANY A VANISHED GARDEN

The Happy Eremite caught the perfume of the warm spring, and instantly he was transported four thousand miles and a quarter of a century to a shady garden in a peaceful land. It was the only garden he had ever intimately known, and spring never came without awaking the slumbering memories of it. Of late years those memories had had a peculiar poignancy. For the garden was in Germany.

He had seen it for the first time when he was nine. It abutted on his grandmother's house on the outskirts of a cozy university town, and was a glory of mottled shade and sunlight, of winding paths and benches in hidden nooks, of shrubbery and roses and fruit trees and berry bushes and comfortable arbors and little islands of soft lawn. There were peaches and apricots on the east wall of the square, solid house. There were sickle pears on a tall tree by the middle arbor. There were cherries—when the sparrows did not see them first—on a small tree near the Happy Eremite's own not altogether fruitful garden patch. It was a garden for a boy to eat, drink, and be merry in. Birds loved it, nesting undisturbed under the thatched roofs of the arbors. It was not at all a large garden. It comprised surely less than an acre. But the heavy shrubbery made endless, mysterious coverts. Hide-and-go-seek there was a real sport whose possibilities were not lessened by the gloomy "garden-house" under the heavy lindens on the highway, where now and then a *Corps-student* in bright-colored cap and sash made his abode, one flight up, and where once, in the cellar, a woolly lamb of the Happy Eremite's carried on his brief and all too vocal existence.

He smiled as he remembered how he had fed that lamb with a bottle three times a day, and how the lamb's little woolly tail had wagged as he drank. Once there had been real excitement when the fox-terrier pup of the Happy Eremite's big brother had charged the lamb and been utterly repulsed and routed by one butt of infant horns.

He remembered that there had been a coffee party that afternoon, and he could still see the group about the table in the middle arbor, the vivid table-cover, the onion-pattern dishes, the plates heaped high with coffee-cake, and, moving in and out of the sunlight as it fell through the foliage of the tall pear tree, the white dresses of the girls playing croquet. There were one or two uniforms, blue, with bright-red collars. There were one or two bright student caps. And the girls wore balloon sleeves.

He could still hear the laughter that greeted the puppy's defeat.

The garden played a great part in the life of the household. It was in the arbor nearest the house, the "bowling arbor," as it was called, after the game of "swing bowls" that was set up there, that breakfast and supper were served on pleasant days in summer. It was outside that particular arbor, the Happy Eremite remembered, that, in punishment for some forgotten piece of mischief, he had once paced up and down for hours, learning by heart a dry and desolate sixteenth-century German hymn of no less than sixteen stanzas.

He remembered his grandmother, with her stately dignity, the object of devotion and source of terror; he remembered the elder of his aunts, always hustling and bustling, Nemesis incarnate to slothful housemaids; and his other aunt, with a bit of her mother's stateliness and a gift for writing sentimental poetry, distinctly of the Mary type as opposed to busy Martha.

To the Happy Eremite they would be always walking in and out of the mottled shade and sunlight of that lost garden of his. And at their side would always be the group that used to foregather about the coffee table: his own father and mother and sisters and brothers; the tall, retired general with his rasping voice and his monocle and his extraordinary fondness for young folks; the little elderly rattlebox gossip of a third or fourth cousin, with her dear, delicate old mother, who cheeped like a bird when she talked. He could remember even now the things they had talked about—the engagement that was about to be, the marriage that had just taken place, the babies that came here and there, the occasional sudden wreck. There was one girl of twenty or so whom, as a boy of thirteen, he had adored for her beauty and grace and her name, which might have come out of a romantic novel. She, too, had walked in and out of that mottled sunlight and shadow. He remembered still his feeling of protest when she had announced her engagement to a man with the unromantic name of Cabbage, and the shock, two years later, when he heard that she had shot herself.

He remembered the songs they used to sing in chorus; he remembered—though vaguely—the ponderous "meditations" the younger of his aunts used to read in the arbor Sunday mornings after breakfast.

All these things were a part of the garden to him; the garden that seemed to emerge out of earth and air and lie about him whenever he caught the perfumes of early summer.

He remembered one early morning in June when he met the elder of his aunts picking flowers for the breakfast table.

"Is your brother up?" she asked. Brother was quite aged—he was twenty-one and a social butterfly.

"Yes. He's just out of bed."

"Did he have a good time at the party last night?"

"He said he had been rather bored."

"Bored?" cried the emphatic lady. "He said that he was bored? A young man has no right to be bored at a party! How arrogant of him to say that he was bored!"

The Happy Eremite was only thirteen, but it struck him that there was something in his aunt's indignant exclamation which was completely out of tangency with reason.

He tried to puzzle it out, and gave it up.

The garden is no more. A factory stands where the pear tree made a crazy quilt of mottled sunlight and shadow of the island of green lawn beneath. The arbors are destroyed; the ninepins have been split up for kindling; and the men and women who walked and talked on the winding paths either died or left behind them long ago the remoteness and quiet it offered for the greater splendor of a "house in town." Incidentally, they preferred "modern improvements" to gardens, which was a mistaken preference that they shared with a misguided generation the world over.

And now they have no garden where they might carry the war news in the morning paper, with apprehensive hearts.

And the Happy Eremite, four thousand miles away, gropes to establish the connection between his aunt's indignant cry, "How arrogant of him to be bored!" and the amazement of the German people at discovering that nobody loves them any more.

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CAN WE HELP RUSSIA?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY GEORGE KENNAN

A FEW Americans and a number of Russians living temporarily or permanently in this country have recently suggested in our press that it is the duty of the United States to help Russia in this crisis of her fate, not only by showing her consideration and sympathy, but by giving her moral and material support. With the spirit of these suggestions I am in perfect agreement, but, so far at least as European Russia is concerned, I doubt the practicability of the methods suggested. Mr. A. J. Sack, Director of the Bureau of Russian Information in New York, who is one of the ablest as well as one of the best known of the Russians now residing here, has recently published a statement in which he says:

> Help to Russia must be twofold: general help in the form of rolling stock and engineers to re-establish the means of transportation, in foodstuffs, clothes, shoes, etc., for the unfortunate population; and special military help in the form of corps of instructors who would take up immediately the task of reorganizing regiments, divisions, and, finally, armies of those Russians who are ready to fight for their country and freedom. The corps of Allied military instructors who may come to Russia for the purpose of re-establishing her military power can produce good results if they start with an appeal for volunteers and organize around themselves, as a center, with all possible speed a real Russian army, so that their coming to help should not in the least be foreign military intervention.

The first difficulty that we should encounter in an attempt to furnish help by these methods would be a conflict with the power and authority of the Bolsheviki. Suppose that we send engineers and military instructors to Petrograd or Moscow. Under whose direction will they work? Suppose that we furnish unlimited supplies in the shape of cars, locomotives, foodstuffs, clothes, shoes, etc. Into whose hands will they fall, and who will manage the sale or distribution of them? Unquestionably they will be controlled by the *de facto* Government of Lenine, Trotsky, and the Soviets. In view of the previous performances of this Government, we are not justified in assuming that it would permit our engineers, instructors, and agents to act independently or in disregard of its authority. What should we do if Lenine and Trotsky required our agents to confine the sale or distribution of our American goods to the proletariat only, withholding them altogether from capitalists and the *bourgeoisie?* What action should we take if our military instructors were ordered to enlist and train Bolshevik soldiers only, to be used against parts of the population that still dispute Bolshevik supremacy?

It is impossible to assume or believe that the *de facto* Government would permit American officers to raise "regiments, divisions, and armies" that would be independent of Bolshevik control, and that might be used to overthrow Bolshevik power. It is doubtful whether Lenine and Trotsky would even permit our railway engineers to take charge of the Russian transportation system and manage it at their discretion. Would we allow Bolshevik "committees" to control our army officers, direct our railway engineers, and manage the sale or distribution of our goods? Most emphatically we would not. It comes, then, to a question of helping the majority of the Russian people against the Bolshevik minority, and that might compel us to take part in a civil war, with all the Bolsheviki and probably all the Germans against us. So far as European Russia is concerned this does not seem to me practicable.

Another educated and patriotic Russian now living in the United States has written a letter to the New York "Times" in which he supports the proposals of Mr. Sack, and further says:

"Let America send over to Russia a Lafayette, with the necessary support, and Russia will be saved."

It is hardly necessary to remark that when Lafayette came to America he came to the support of a Continental Congress and a George Washington. Russia has no Congress—even her Constituent Assembly was dispersed by the Bolsheviki at the point of the bayonet—and she certainly has no general comparable with George Washington. With whom will the American Lafayette co-operate in Russia? Certainly not with the Bolsheviki, and there is no organized army of anti-Bolsheviki except a small and isolated force of Cossacks. All that we could do would be to go into the country and try to raise an army to overthrow the *de facto* Government. Again, in my judgment, it is not practicable. European Russia, for the present, at least, must be left to work out her own salvation or her own complete destruction.

As regards eastern Siberia, however, the case is different. In that remote part of the old Empire something might be done. General Semeonof, with his small army of Cossacks, has been holding off the Bolsheviki there for many months, and he is deserving of support. Whether the trans-Baikal region now has an independent and really effective government of its own or not, I am unable to say; but there are enough patriotic Russians there to create such a government if they were assured of support against the Bolsheviki, and support could soon be given. With the assent of Great Britain and France and with the active co-operation of Japan, there could undoubtedly be organized a force that would be strong enough to hold all of Siberia east of Lake Baikal against Bolsheviki and Germans combined. Japan, of course, would have to furnish most of the military and naval power, but at the request of her allies and for the purpose of securing her own safety she would probably do it. There are large numbers of anti-Bolshevik Russian refugees now living in Japan and China who would gladly and enthusiastically join such an expeditionary force, and these, with American troops and Russian volunteers from the United States, would give the enterprise a really international character. The participation of Americans and Russians, moreover, would show the world that the object of the movement was not to acquire territory or usurp power, but only to save eastern Siberia from the Bolsheviki and the Germans and give it a chance to determine its own future.

Lenine and Trotsky, of course, would raise the cry of "counter-revolution," "capitalistic aggression," or "Japanese invasion." But we have already shown too much consideration for the claims and feelings of the Bolsheviki, and have treated them too long as if they were the Russian people. They are not the Russian people, nor do they represent that people. They are a *camarilla* of usurpers, looters, and German agents who have not only ruined European Russia, but have added immeasurably to the sacrifices and miseries of the whole world.

It may be said that if we should intervene in eastern Siberia we should do just what the Germans are doing in the Ukraine; but the cases are not parallel. We want to save Russia—or a part of it—for the Russians. Germany wants to annex it or exploit it for her own benefit. The Germans and the Bolsheviki, so far as the results of their activities are concerned, belong together; but we are hostile to the ideas and methods of both.

There is a chance, of course, that intervention in eastern Siberia might be misinterpreted to the peasants of European Russia in such a way as to make the situation there worse rather than better. It might even give the Bolsheviki an excuse for asking the Germans to help them against the "invaders." But, on the other hand, there is also a chance that the situation would be improved everywhere. The "Siberiaks," as they call themselves, are a bolder and more independent people than the *muzhiks* of European Russia, and they have long had national aspirations as well as a feeling of solidarity. If eastern Siberia, with our help, should succeed in establishing and maintaining its independence, western Siberia also, with its thousands of co-operative societies, might be encouraged to revolt against the despotic rule of Lenine and Trotsky, and, with the Bolsheviki driven out of Siberia altogether, there would be some hope even for European Russia.

War is a business of taking chances, and the chance of saving Siberia, even at the risk of throwing what remains of European Russia into the hands of the Germans, is a chance that seems worth taking. But be that as it may, in fighting the Bolsheviki we should be fighting on the right side—on the side of an overwhelming majority of the Russian people. Under existing conditions, little, if anything, can be done to help European Russia, but in Siberia we might do much.

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A NATIONAL BUDGET

CORRESPONDENCE FROM WASHINGTON

HOW are moneys appropriated at Washington for the various Administration needs?

First, the chiefs of the bureaus of the Administration departments prepare estimates of what they think ought to be spent during the ensuing year.

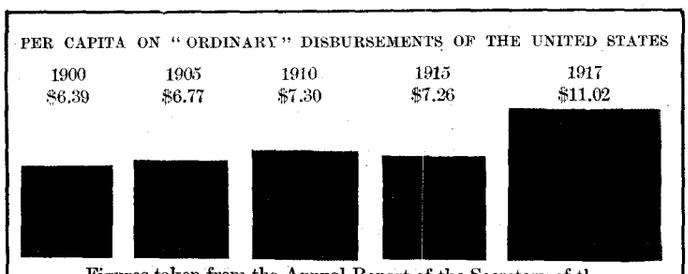
Very often these estimates do not represent actual needs, but are based on the knowledge that a Congressman cannot be familiar with all the inside departmental workings, and will atone for this lack of information by enforcing economy; therefore, if you ask for more than you need, you will get what you need!

The bureau estimate is sent to the Cabinet officer at the head of the particular department, and he transmits it, together with the estimates of the other bureaus in his department, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

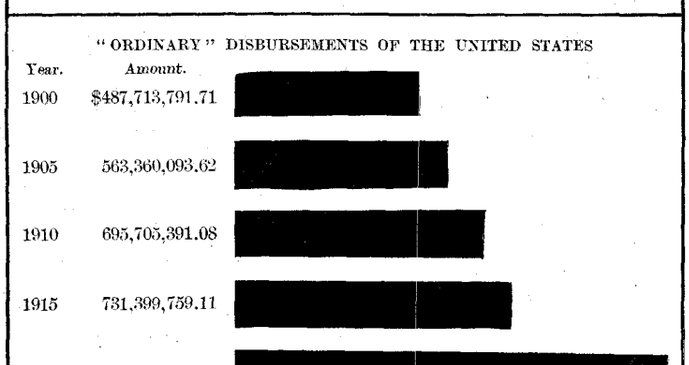
The Secretary of the Treasury collects the estimates from all the executive departments and transmits them to Congress.

This is the kind of system we have had. There is no central executive revision of the estimates to fit into a whole scheme of finance.

These estimates now go to the House of Representatives.



Figures taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1917, p. 279.



Figures taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1917, p. 279.

These diagrams show the increasing cost of the National Government to every man, woman, and child in the United States. Illinois stopped a similar increase in her own disbursements by adopting the executive budget. Why doesn't the Nation profit by the experience of Illinois?

There they are considered by nine separate committees. Each acts independently of the other. Each is entirely ignorant of what bills another committee will report.

When a bill has passed the committee stage, it has to pass the House, and, if it does, it goes to a Senate committee before it passes the Senate.

Altogether some three hundred members of both houses, sitting on twenty-nine separate committees, consider financial legislation and report measures for which appropriations have to be made.

Even after a bill has passed the Senate it must be considered by a conference committee of both houses. The bills, when reported out by the conferees, are usually voted by Congress.

There has been increasing protest against this complicated system. Fortunately, Representative Medill McCormick, of Illinois, has now introduced bills providing for a simplified procedure. We hope that these bills will pass and become law.

In the first place, if these bills were to pass, the financial policy of the United States would, on the executive side, be decided in Cabinet meeting, each Cabinet officer would draw up his estimates in conformity with the agreed policy, and the estimates would be subject to final revision by the Secretary of the Treasury. He would thus become in fact, what he is not to-day, the Financial Minister of the Nation. He would see that the estimates of the departments fitted into the whole Government programme. In order to leave him free for these new duties, the Treasury would be relieved of some of its extraneous bureaus, which would be transferred to other departments. Moreover, the President would be required to transmit the budget and to recommend its passage by Congress.

As to the legislative side, the McCormick bills provide for a House Budget Committee to replace the nine committees which now report out bills authorizing expenditures. This committee could not revise any item in the budget except upon the request of the Executive or by a two-thirds vote of its members. The British Parliament does not have this power of revision; it must accept or reject an executive budget as a whole. But we must remember that the vote of rejection would mean either a new Ministry or a new election. Having in mind the fact that we cannot overthrow the Government by voting a lack of confidence, Mr. McCormick would give Congress the power to revise by the two-thirds vote. As under the new system budget estimates would more nearly represent actual rock-bottom needs, this power of revision would doubtless be used the more sparingly.

The bills provide for an Auditor-General, to be chosen by the Speaker of the House and the majority and minority leaders, this Auditor to hold office during good behavior. He would supplant the six auditors of the Executive Department, who are political appointees and change with Administrations. He would check the accounts of the departments, item by item, to see that they conformed with the budget authorization. He would report to the House Committee on Audits and Accounts, for which provision is made in the McCormick bills. The chairman of this Committee would be a member of the minority. This fact, together with the fact that its investigation would be based upon the Auditor-General's report, ought to insure a genuine investigation by the Committee.

Who will not say that such a system is at once simpler and more democratic than is our present system? With it in operation we would seem to be getting back from a wearisome complicated text that no one can understand to words of one syllable that all can understand. Indeed, every one who has thought about it at all realizes that this simple system of a National bookkeeping or budget is bound to come. A clear indication of the drift in popular thought is the fact that the political parties are now adopting budget planks in their platforms.

A more recent indication of the drift, however, may be noted in the address by Senator Overman, the other day in the Senate, concerning the measure, known by his name, to confer new powers on the President. Mr. Overman said:

> Within the last twelve months we have appropriated more than $23,000,000,000 without a financial policy. Estimates for departmental expenditures have literally poured into Congress day by day without any centralized scrutiny, revision, or control. The President has no power and no organization to sift them down to the rock-bottom needs of the Government. The estimates for appropriation are being sent into Congress according to old statutory regulation, made to meet the needs of other days when the expense of the Government was less than a billion dollars a year. There has been no readjustment of our methods of finance since we entered the war. The public treasury bears a relationship to the conduct of the war in no less a degree than the Army and Navy. A strong financial policy, worked out and enforced with vigor and efficiency, is absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of the military and naval programme.

There ought certainly to be enough non-partisan spirit in Congress to adopt the budget system as a war measure.

PETER MICHELSON.

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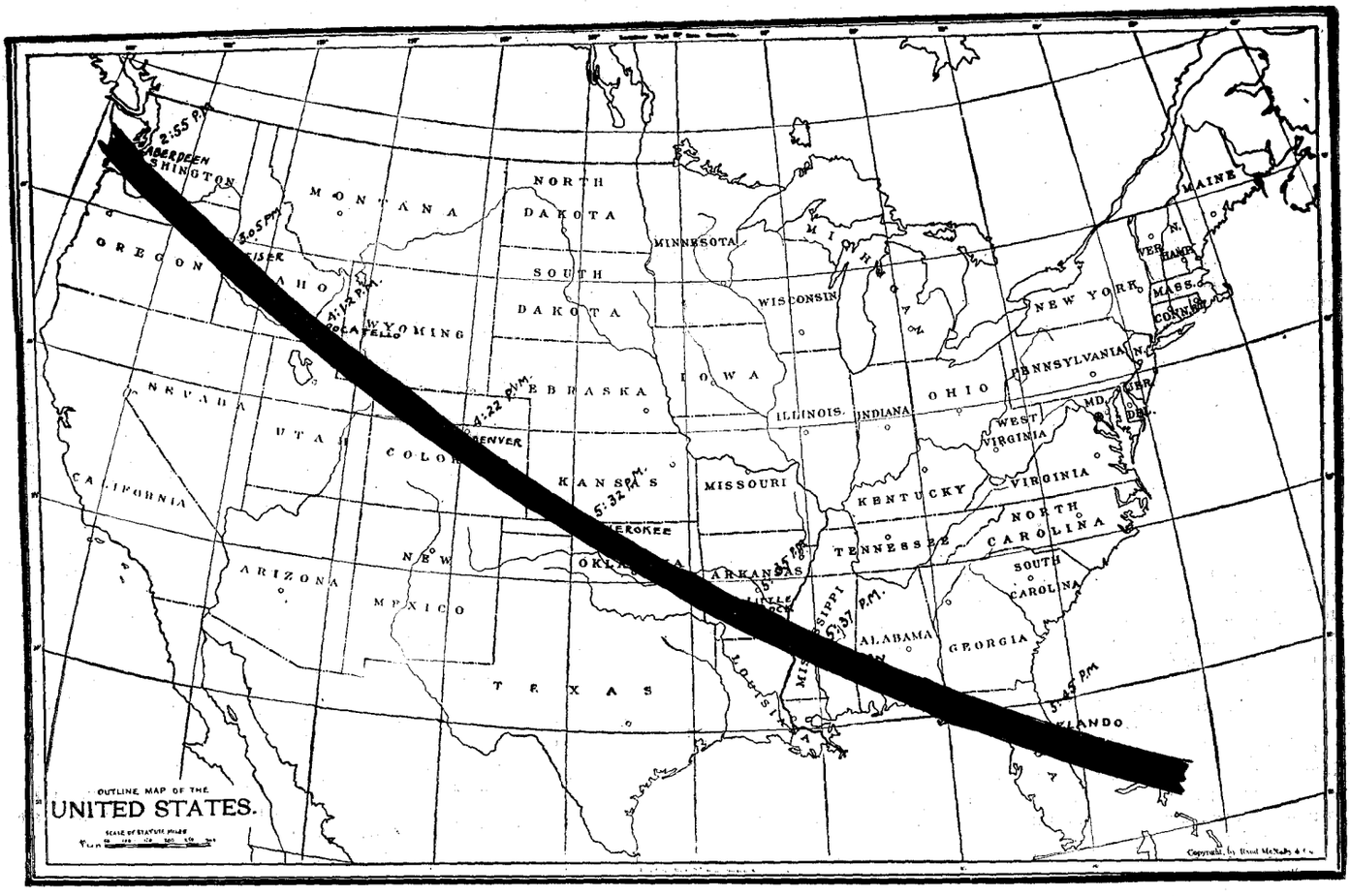

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN JUNE

ON June 8 of this year will occur the first total eclipse of the sun in eighteen years, or, to be more exact, in eighteen years eleven and three-quarter days, which is the length of the saros or interval between eclipses, as determined by scientists. It is interesting to note that this interval was actually determined by the ancient Chaldeans.

The shadow of the coming eclipse will first appear at sunrise on June 9 (it will be June 8 in the United States) on the little island of Borodino off the coast of Japan. It will then sweep eastward, and, having by this time attained a speed of thirty-three miles a minute, will arrive at 2:55 P. M., Pacific time, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in the State of Washington. (The Daylight Saving Law will make this time, as well as that noted in the next paragraph but one, and in the almanacs generally for this year, one hour later by the clock.)

During the next few hours people in every part of the United States—in those sections, of course, favored with clear skies—will be privileged to witness, in whole or in part, an eclipse more imposing than any that has been seen in this country in a great many years.

From the Columbia River the path of the total eclipse will sweep southeast, leaving the coast of Florida at 6:43 P. M., Eastern time. The path of the total eclipse will be one hundred and sixty-seven miles wide. In other sections of the country the percentage of totality will range from ninety-nine to sixty-three per cent, the latter being in Massachusetts. The percentage of the eclipse for any place not shown on the accompanying map may be found by deducting one per cent for every thirty miles the place is from the middle line of the eclipse.

In an eclipse of the sun the moon's shadow passes over part of the earth. At the equator it passes over the observer at the rate of eighteen miles a minute, but for higher latitudes the speed is much greater, and when the shadow falls very obliquely this speed may amount to eighty miles per minute. The length of the moon's shadow varies between 228,000 and 236,050 miles. The longest duration of a solar eclipse is seven minutes and fifty-eight seconds. In our latitude, however, the duration of a total solar eclipse can barely exceed six minutes.

A total eclipse of the sun, while comparatively a rare phenomenon, is to us a purely natural one, and though to all beholders the spectacle is interesting in the extreme, it occasions no dreadful forebodings, as was always the case before a knowledge of astronomy became widespread. To the superstitious, indeed, the phenomenon is still regarded as filled with evil portent. The more ignorant Chinese until recently imagined eclipses to be caused by great dragons trying to devour the sun or moon, and they beat drums and brass kettles to terrify the monsters into liberating their prey. Chinese annals antedate even those of Chaldea in recording eclipses and these means of trying to prevent them. Records of the twenty-second century B.C. state that, on the occasion of a solar eclipse, the state astronomers, Hsi and Ho, became intoxicated and incapable of performing the prescribed rites, and were accordingly put to death. A Nineveh tablet preserved in the British Museum gives perhaps the earliest authentic record of a total eclipse of the sun—on June 15, 763 B.C. A famous eclipse of antiquity was that predicted by Thales of Miletus, May 28, 585 B.C., which so impressed the warring forces of the Medes and the Lydians that the Battle of the Halys was interrupted and peace declared. On the other hand, eclipses have sometimes been predicted and announced to armies by their leaders, so that the phenomenon might not be regarded as a bad omen and discourage the fighters. Odd names for the days when eclipses occurred have come down to us. "Mirk Monday" was long applied to the 8th of April, 1652, in Scotland, when a total eclipse occurred, and another eclipse was termed the "Black Hour." An old chronicle says that on May 3, 1715, "stars shone and birds roosted at noon."

Photography has been of much assistance in increasing our knowledge of eclipses. The first photographs of a solar eclipse were obtained at the eclipse of 1851. In 1860 photographs were secured which established the existence of the chromosphere, or incandescent gas envelope, as a solar appendage. In 1868 the spectroscope was added to the instrumental resources of the eclipse observer, and in 1869 its use resulted in the discovery of an element unknown to terrestrial chemistry, to which the name "coronium" has been given.

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"THE BUFFALOES"

A FIRST-CLASS COLORED FIGHTING REGIMENT

BY ONE OF ITS BATTALION STAFF OFFICERS, LIEUTENANT O. E. McKAINE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ITS COMMANDER, COLONEL JAMES A. MOSS

[Colonel Moss, who has provided the Introduction to this article on the 367th Infantry, of which he is commanding officer, is one of the best-known military authors in the world. He has written twenty-six military books, of which several have been for years regarded as standard. His "Manual of Military Training" has been called the "Encyclopædia Britannica of the Army." His "Officers' Manual," a guide in official and social matters, is used by practically every young officer entering the Army. His "Privates' Manual" was adopted several years ago by the United States Marine Corps, and a copy is placed in the hands of every recruit. Other books of his, such as "Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual," "Army Paperwork," "Infantry Drill Regulations Simplified," "Field Service," "Riot Duty," "Company Training," and "Applied Minor Tactics," are also regarded as standards among all military men. Since his graduation from West Point in 1894 Colonel Moss's service has been distinguished. It includes a record of two campaigns. In addition, he was aide-de-camp for three years to Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin, during which time, although only a captain in the Regular Army, he had the rank, pay, and allowances of lieutenant-colonel. For three years he was instructor at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1911 and 1912 he was on special duty in the office of the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Leonard Wood, by whom he had been specially selected to reduce and simplify the administrative work of the Army. Not only is he the father of the present system of Army correspondence, but he also gave to the service the new, simplified pay and muster rolls, and several other labor-saving blank forms that have done much to reduce military administrative work.

Lieutenant McKaine, the author of the article, rose from the ranks of a colored regiment, the 24th Infantry. In response to what he calls the nomadic spirit of hundreds of his migratory ancestors, he started his wanderings from his birthplace in South Carolina when he was sixteen years old, then studied in Washington and Boston, became a free lance for the colored newspapers, and later one of the editors of a colored newspaper belonging to the group that advocated the policy of Booker Washington. Later, in response to the conversation of a trooper who, he says, would have been a marvel as a recruiting sergeant or as aide-de-camp to Richard Harding Davis, he enlisted in the Army. His service took him to the Philippines. The colored regiment to which he belonged, which, by the way, received a golden loving-cup at a dinner given by the Governor-General and the Mayor of Manila and other persons for being "the best regiment that has ever been to the island," was ordered to Columbus, New Mexico. In a personal letter Lieutenant McKaine has written: "The Metropolitan Opera Company, the Boston Opera Company, the Chicago Opera Company, the Hampton Quartette, the Fisk Jubilee Singers—you think some of these groups can sing. You're wrong. They can't. You have never heard any singing unless you marched with the 24th across the border after Villa in the spring of 1916." Incidentally it may be said that this regiment was the personal guard of General Pershing. After a bloodless victory, the soldiers withdrew; and the 24th was the only regiment that marched out of Mexico without having a man fall out. It was while the 24th was stationed at Columbus after the withdrawal that a number of non-commissioned officers from this and three other colored regiments were selected for training as officers for the National Army. It was thus that Lieutenant McKaine received his shoulder-straps.—THE EDITORS.]

INTRODUCTION

Having been born and reared in the State of Louisiana, whose confines I did not leave until I went to West Point at the age of eighteen, and having served eighteen years with colored troops, including two campaigns, what I say about the colored man as a soldier is therefore based on many years' experience with him in civil life and in the Army—in peace and in war, in garrison and in the field.

If properly trained and instructed, the colored man makes as good a soldier as the world has ever seen. The history of the Negro in all of our wars, including our Indian campaigns, shows this. He is by nature of a happy disposition; he is responsive and tractable; he is very amenable to discipline; he takes pride in his uniform; he has faith and confidence in his leader; he possesses physical courage—all of which are valuable military assets.

The secret of making an efficient soldier out of the colored man lies in knowing the qualities he possesses that are military assets, and which I have named, and then appealing to and developing them—that is, utilizing them to the greatest extent possible.

Make the colored man feel that you have faith in him, and then, by sympathetic and conscientious training and instruction, help him to fit himself in a military way to vindicate that faith, to "make good." Be strict with him, but treat him fairly and justly, making him realize that in your dealings with him he will always be given a square deal. Commend him when he does well and punish him when he is refractory—that is to say, let him know that he will always get what is coming to him, whether it be reward or whether it be punishment. In other words, treat and handle the colored man as you would any other human being out of whom you would make a good soldier, out of whom you would get the best there is in him, and you will have as good a soldier as history has ever known—a man who will drill well, shoot well, march well, obey well, fight well—in short, a man who will give a good account of himself in battle, and who will conduct and behave himself properly in camp, in garrison, and in other places.

I commanded colored troops in the Cuban campaign and in the Philippine campaign, and I have had some of them killed and wounded by my very side. At no time did they ever falter at the command to advance nor hesitate at the order to charge.

I am glad that I am to command colored soldiers in this, my third campaign—the greatest war the world has ever known.

JAS. A. MOSS,
Colonel 367th Infantry.

WITH the assistance of their civilian friends, both white and colored, the officers and men of the 367th Regiment of Infantry, known as "the Buffaloes," have erected a mammoth auditorium at Camp Upton, New York. The other night at the auditorium I went to see a show, and several white and colored soldiers were sitting just behind me, "talkin' it over," and waiting for the next act. I began "listening in," and heard a conversation that went something like this between one of the white soldiers and some of the Buffaloes:

"Does this building belong to you fellows?" the white soldier asked.

"We built and paid for it, so it must."

"But I thought I saw some white fellows in here using it the other day."

"You may have," the Buffalo replied; "but it's only because we let 'em. See this bench we're sitting on? Well, I paid for this bench with my own money; but I don't mind you sitting here. And then, furthermore, we're going to give it to the Government when we get our money back."

"Yes, but I thought this building belonged to the Government, and was just given to you fellows while you are here."

"Government nothin'. This auditorium belongs to the Buffaloes, every board and plank."

"What did it cost?"

"Forty thousand dollars, and we did all the rough work ourselves."

"Good show here to-night?"

"Always a good show at the Buffalo auditorium. Come down and bring your friends—we need the money."

"Well," laughed the white soldier, "all we want is our money's worth. Do you fellows pay to come in?"

"My face don't look like a ticket, does it? Of course we pay to come in."

"Many white soldiers come down here often?"

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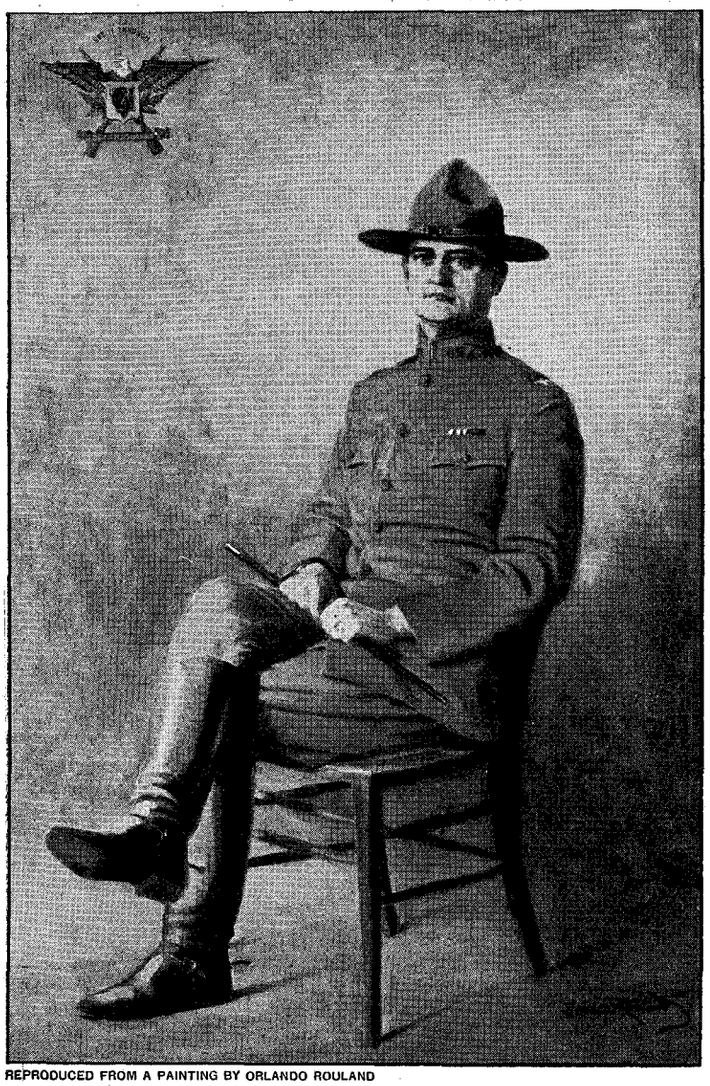

REPRODUCED FROM A PAINTING BY ORLANDO ROULAND

COLONEL JAMES A. MOSS, COMMANDING 367TH INFANTRY, U. S. A.

"Look back there now. Do you see many? Well, it's just like that all the time—just as many white fellows as colored."

"Looks like you fellows would want this all to yourselves."

"Well," said the Buffalo, "it's like this. Lots of white folks helped us out on this building; and then I've got a lot of white friends in camp, and wherever I go they can go; and, further, we won't draw the line here as long as you fellows don't draw it. Now next week we've got two white fellows on the bill, and we pay 'em just like we pay everybody else—and, boy, listen to that band." And the lights went out and the show was on.

The Buffalo auditorium is the great democratizing institution of Camp Upton. White soldiers and white officers attend as regularly as colored soldiers and officers. The building is not a colored auditorium, but an auditorium for soldiers built by the 367th Regiment with the assistance of their friends. Eventually it will become the property of the Government. It was designed primarily for drill during severe and inclement weather. All of the preliminary bayonet instruction for the regiment, as well as some of the white regiments, has been given in this building. Classes in boxing by Bennie Leonard, regimental lectures and lectures of special classes, chorus singing, and many other activities and instructions that cannot be held outdoors with any degree of satisfaction and success have been held in the auditorium. In the evenings, and afternoons and evenings of Saturdays, and Sundays and holidays, the auditorium is devoted to religious services, motion pictures, vaudeville, and other forms of recreation.

The officers and men of the regiment subscribed over fourteen thousand dollars toward the building and spent more than five hundred dollars additional in expenses incurred incident to the campaign for the remaining twenty-six thousand dollars. As the founders of the auditorium intended that a small sum should be charged for the entertainments and shows, bonds were issued to cover cost of erection in denominations of ten, fifty, one hundred, and five hundred dollars, which were to be redeemed as soon as possible, and in the event that the regiment was ordered abroad before full redemption such funds as had been accumulated were to be prorated among the bondholders, the unredeemed portion being considered a contribution. When Colonel James A. Moss, in command of the regiment, first proposed to build the auditorium and issue bonds, he received a very lukewarm reception from the men; but when the cold winds of Long Island searched every crack and crevice, every tear and rip, the men viewed the project with increasing favor, and finally voted to back it to the limit.

"The Colonel must think we're going to be here for a thousand years," I overheard a Buffalo say one day between breathing spells from picking. "Well, I'd just as leave be here as out there drilling, for out there I just can't seem to git my feet to move till everybody else is gone. It mus' be 'cause I git so cold. Man, I never seen snow befo' in ma life! Down there in Texas there ain't no snow, and if the Colonel says that the auditorium kin be used for drills and such things, I'm wid 'im."

If the auditorium served no other purpose than as an ideal place for indoor instruction in winter and recreation during the evenings, thereby increasing the efficiency of the men and adding to their chances for whipping the Hun and returning home alive, it would be well worth the time and money spent in its erection; but its greatest purpose and value lie in the wonderful *esprit de corps* it tends to develop in the regiment.

Napoleon said, according to General Jomini, "Battles cannot be won by troops possessing no *esprit de corps*." Colonel Moss, the commander of the regiment, who has perhaps written more books than any other American army officer living, in writing of *esprit de corps* in his manual for officers, says: "*Esprit de corps* is that feeling of LOYALTY, PRIDE, AND ENTHUSIASM OF THE OFFICER AND SOLDIER, first and especially, FOR HIS OWN PARTICULAR REGIMENT OR CORPS; second and generally, for the army to which he belongs—founded in each case on the glorious traditions of the past, on the patriotism and efficiency of the present, and on the determined resolve in future war and peace to uphold the prestige, the honor, the tradition of the army, the regiment, or corps—nay, go further, AND INCREASE THE PRESTIGE, THE HONOR, THE TRADITION, BY ADDING SOMETHING THERETO BY INDIVIDUAL ACTS OF HIS OWN." "Whatever means tend to create, uphold, and increase prestige and honor MUST of necessity preserve and strengthen *esprit de corps*, for these are the living spring that give it its life, and it has need of all of them."

The traditions of the new Negro may be traced in the history of the great Chaka in the Valley of the Nile, thousands of years ago; Hannibal, "greatest of tacticians," in the war between Carthage and Rome; L'Ouverture in the Haitian rebellion against the mighty Napoleon; Attucks, as the first casualty in America's first battle against the tyranny of George III on Boston Common; black sailors with Perry on Lake Erie; Black Samson at Brandywine; Peter Salem at Bunker Hill; Carney at Fort Wagner; the 24th and 25th Regiments of Infantry and the 9th and 10th Cavalry at El Caney and San Juan in Cuba and during the insurrection in the Philippines; and the feat of the 10th Cavalry at Carrizal while with the Punitive Expedition in Mexico. The place of honor held by the Negro in the profession of arms is predicated upon the enviable and cherished facts that he has never had a traitor within his ranks and has never had the blot of cowardice upon his spotless escutcheon. His prestige is based upon the high regard as a fighting man in which he is held by all fighters whom he has opposed, whether they be white men, black men, or brown men.

It may be rather far-fetched to the uninitiated to connect the building of an auditorium on bleak Long Island in the year of our Lord 1918 with a recital of the Negro's prowess as a fighter, and with a compendium of his traditions, honor, and prestige; but beyond and above every other consideration the object of building the costliest, largest, and finest building in any cantonment in the country was to create anew, revive, stimulate, foster, and perpetuate these very things. Without these things the Negro would be as helpless against the wily Hun as if the Government had sent him into battle unarmed.

He needs these things worse than most white soldiers do.

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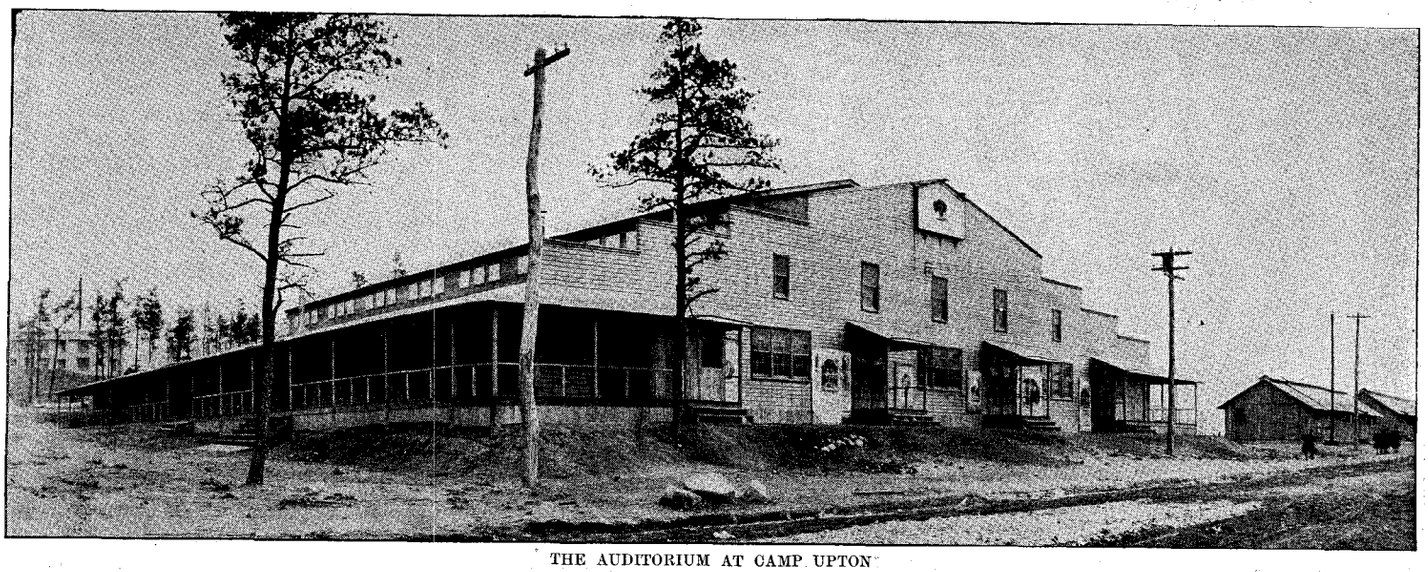


THE AUDITORIUM AT CAMP UPTON

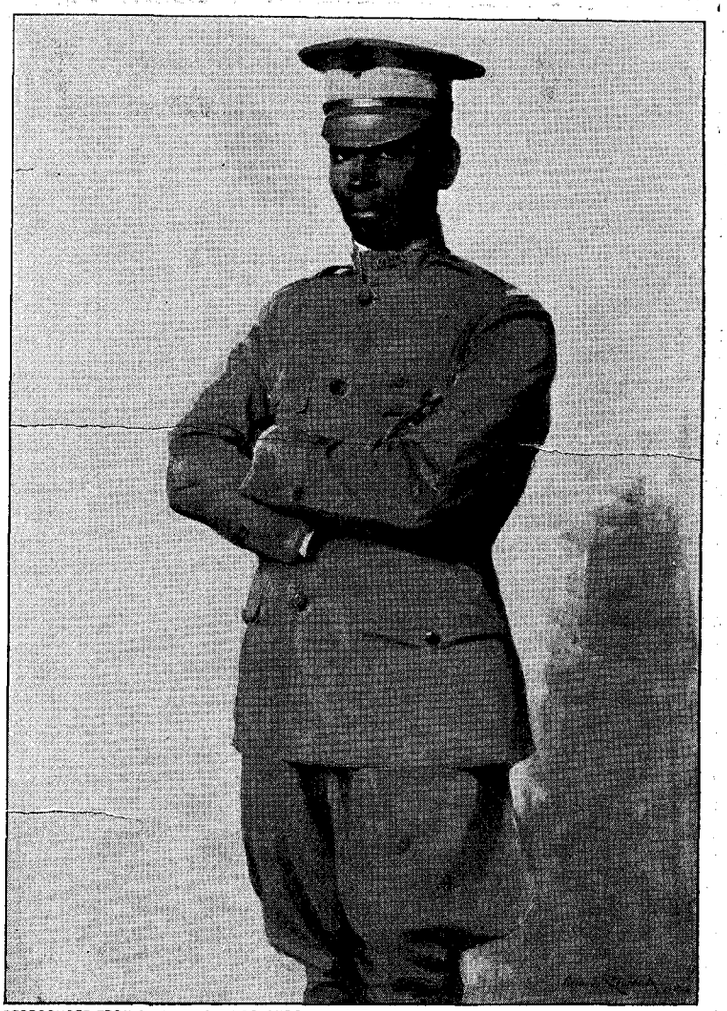
An epitome of the reasons why America entered the war has been tersely set forth in the slogan "To make the world safe for Democracy." In his mind he confuses principles of democratic government with the Democratic party, and his bellicose enthusiasm suffers in consequence of his confusion. He knows but one thing, and that is blind, unswerving, and undivided loyalty to the flag for which his fathers have bled and died. That is not enough. He must either accept the democratic principles for which his country wages war or a cause must be created for him. He must have something to fight for, something that he understands and is in accord with. What has the auditorium to do with principles, causes, dreams, and morale? It has inestimable value as a creator of morale. There is a breaking-point in the collective nerves of any command when, after the fearful scenes of battle, the will of the organization is no longer able to drive its legs forward. By training the moral qualities we seek to raise this breaking-point. Study of the moral factors that animate men is therefore of the greatest importance. From association with them you must learn how best to appeal to their higher qualities. You must know what are the principles, rights, or possessions, intimately, personally, and unmistakably theirs, which the enemy jeopardizes and for which they will fight till they conquer or themselves are hopelessly defeated.

To-day there is not time for commanding officers to study men in detail and elaboration. Colonel Moss, our commanding officer, knew this full well. Our allies are fighting defensively, waiting for a force which, aroused by the brutality and ruthlessness of the Hun, is the incarnate spirit of the offensive. If we would win, we must go now. We cannot delay. But we cannot go if our men are not trained, if they have not become imbued with the enthusiasm necessary for success in war. To obtain this spirit the morale of troops must be very high indeed. To create this morale their officers must understand their psychology and must know them intimately through contact. To obtain this contact they must have a common meeting-ground where they can become mutually acquainted without detriment to discipline. The officers must divine just what expression brings forth the greatest sincere response. In the 367th Regiment the commanding officer accomplishes this by frequent talks on widely varied subjects to the entire regiment in the auditorium. He weighs the response given to each subject. It can be stated with confidence that to-day he knows just how to appeal to them and what appeal arouses the fighting spirit of the Buffaloes; and he himself has stated on numerous occasions that he knows that when they go over the top Wilhelmstrasse will know it.

This vitally important knowledge could never have been acquired in the short time allotted excepting for this common meeting-place.

Has this morale been created in the regiment? This is my answer: General Bell, former Chief of Staff and second ranking Major-General in the Army, and twenty-eight years a soldier, said, among other things, in an address delivered to the Buffaloes: "This is the best-disciplined, the best-drilled, and the best-spirited regiment that has been under my command at this cantonment. I predicted last fall that Colonel Moss would have the best regiment at Camp Upton, and you men have made my prediction come true. I would lead you in battle against any army in the world with every confidence in the outcome. I know that you would acquit yourselves with the same bravery and loyalty that has attracted the attention of the world to the Negro regiments in the Regular Army. . . . I say again, I would lead Negro troops in battle against the greatest fighters of the world with confidence in my success. . . . I have served a good many years with colored soldiers, and I know them. Properly led, they haven't a superior in the world."

It should be remembered that this high degree of proficiency



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LIEUTENANT OSCEOLA McKAINE

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and efficiency was obtained under the instruction of colored officers.

There are two colored units at Camp Upton and Brigade Headquarters—the 367th Regiment of Infantry, or "the Buffaloes," as they are better known, and the 351st Machine Gun Battalion. All of the captains, excepting one commanding the Headquarters Company (white) and one attached, are former non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army. Among them are two who have certificates of merit for gallantry in action under fire. All of them have been in two or more campaigns, and most of them were with Pershing in Mexico. All of them have had service in the Philippine Islands. The commanding officer of the Machine Gun Battalion is white, all others are colored. All of the officers of the Buffaloes are colored excepting the field and staff officers and commanding officer of the Headquarters Company and Supply Company. The battalion adjutants are colored. The regiment has 113 officers and 8 attached. The Machine Gun Battalion has 22 officers.

The regiment has had a higher average on the target range than any other regiment ever stationed at Camp Upton.

Incidentally, the 367th Regiment is the only regiment in the National Army with a name, regimental stationery, regimental swagger-stick, and is one of the very few that have a regimental song, regimental pennant, regimental basket-ball team; and it acknowledges no superior among the armies of the world in the matter of regimental *esprit de corps*.

IMMORTALITY AND A PERSONAL GOD

BY AN AMERICAN SOLDIER

We are permitted to publish, although they were not written for publication, these two actual letters sent from the French front to an American clergyman and pastor. The writer is an American soldier, about thirty years of age, and a successful business man in civil life. We comment on the letters more fully elsewhere in this issue.—THE EDITORS.

32me d'Artillerie Armée Française,
January 2, 1918.

DEAR Domine:

Sooner or later over here one begins to wonder about immortality.

For Christmas the Rev. K. B.'s wife sent me a volume called "The Assurance of Immortality," by H. E. Fosdick. I read it with serious interest because I found it contained no allusions to the war and no inferences drawn therefrom.

There is something a little hysterical and untrustworthy about our war literature. The author either pictures the fighting man as a miserable, super-ordinary hero, or else, like Jacques de Faraudy in his poem "To the Mutilater," sees through a golden haze, in "features some deem hideous, Christ's countenance and Don Quixote's soul." The writer can make almost any point he wants by his choice of examples, and the examples are as infinitely varied as human personality. There may be many honest books on the war, but there are no true ones, except perhaps some collections of letters never meant to be published—like Marcel Étevé's.

I am not cultivating cynicism, but I have read Münsterberg on "Testimony," and have been able to compare some events with their written recital. I know that the deeds and thought and spirit of the millions of men on the battle-front are no more condensable into a single mind or volume than the Milky Way is pourable into a half-pint tumbler.

That is why I say I took Fosdick's book seriously when I found it contained no mention of the great war.

In common with most university graduates, I have hitherto regarded immortality as a rather interesting speculative problem; but I shall be sent down to the front in a short time, and it has suddenly become a live question about which I have sought a conviction one way or another.

In this I do not believe I am at all typical of the French soldier. Those whom I have heard speak the freest are fatalists. Those who occasionally wonder what is to become of them if they die are satisfied to die bravely and leave the rest to luck, with a sort of instinct that if they live well and die well eternity will be comfortably arranged for them. Those of the latter faith are the best soldiers in France—the ruddy-faced young veterans that grow strong on hardship and sing through misery and make five kilometers through the Boche lines when the civil population is downhearted and needs a cheering *communiqué*.

Unfortunately, the man of to-day who has been brought up in the Missourian school of American materialism is short on faith and needs proof, and, so far as I have heard, there is no one, aside from the Spiritualists, who hopes to give proof of immortality.

I do not believe that my sudden interest in a future life was due to a fear of death. Life, and therefore death, is a question of relative values. If a certain cause, coldly considered, is worth risking life for, then the fear of death is necessarily eliminated, even though life be no less dear. No. The reason why I should like to have faith in the permanence of life is that there are people I love back home that I must see again.

The great virtue of Fosdick's book lies in its convincing attack upon the obstacles to a belief in immortality. Of these there were three which had seemed insurmountable to me.

The first was the fact that the external evidence is all against it. Everything that we know of perishes, from the gnat that lives twenty-four hours to the planet that grows cold with infinite leisure. Why should the laws of the universe be reversed for personality? Fosdick replies that the external evidence is against practically every scientific truth. We were a long time in being convinced that the earth revolved and not the heavens, for example.

Secondly, there was the obstacle of Darwin's theory. If we evolved from lower animals, at just what time and from where did we pick up our souls? Fosdick remarks that this is no more mysterious than that in the embryo evolving from the cell, and the child from the embryo, and the man from the child, there should at some point in the process be an acquisition of personality or soul.

Then there was the old Socratic problem. Does the brain create the mind (soul), or is the mind an independent entity which plays upon the brain, as the harpist upon an instrument? Fosdick gives a much simpler answer than Socrates when he says that it is much less of a mental gymnastic to imagine the soul as an independent entity employing the gray matter than to imagine a few cells and fibers conspiring among themselves to produce the character of Lincoln or the music of Beethoven, for example.

But there remains unanswered the question of memory. Bergson in his "L'Evolution Créatrice" describes memory as an involuntary function. The events and experiences through which we pass register themselves in certain physical cells, whether we will or no, and, uninvited, contribute to or detract from our ever-changing character. To recall a certain experience may or may not be an act of will.

There is nothing disturbing in that, but surgical science, on the other hand, has demonstrated that by removing certain portions of these cells the memory of former associations and friends may be completely obliterated, or that by exerting pressure on a certain part of a cranium its owner can be turned into a scoundrel. In other words, a tiny piece of steel in a skillful hand could so alter my personality that I should be a menace to society. A week later the same hand might reverse the operation and call back my former self to take possession of its repaired house. In the meantime where would my soul have been? It would have no memories of its vacation when it came back.

How am I to reason, then, that my personality, which at death must be disassociated from these all-important memory

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cells, is to retain the recognition and love of my family and friends? It is all my will to go floating off into eternity assured of everlasting life, quite conscious of being one's serene self; but if that self is oblivious to all past human relationships—thanks, I prefer to be snuffed out like the Buddhist's candle.

Perhaps this is an obstacle you have already encountered among your parishioners, and found the means of disposing of. If so, I should like to hear of it.

So much for the obstacles. Now to consider some of the constructive thought.

Science has demonstrated that physical evolution has ceased—that man is the ultimate animal—so is now proceeding along mental and personal lines. It has also demonstrated that every law of nature is reasonable. In other words, that if you have faith in the rationality and equilibrium of nature she always justifies it. Laverière could account for certain derangements in the orbits of heavenly bodies only by the presence of a planet of a certain size at a certain point. Years afterward Neptune was discovered within one degree of this point, and was of the size that he had calculated. The universe is reliable and understandable and rational.

We are sure, moreover, that the earth and all physical life which exists upon it must one day vanish. Now is it rational to suppose that the earth's supreme result—personality—is going to vanish too?

Is it rational to suppose that all the travail of the world, that all the human suffering and struggle, success and failure, ecstasy and grief, will have had no purpose other than their own existence?

Are the millions of young soldiers who have died in agony for causes they believed just forever uncompensated?

Is the slow progress of civilization which resulted from the teachings and martyrdom of Socrates, Christ, Paul, Luther, Lincoln, to be swirled off into oblivion in a little puff of dust, together with what immortality has been theirs in the memories of after generations?

I have been trying to consider the duration of the world in its true relation to infinity, to realize that its millions of years are as the single ticking of a clock. Can I believe that it is rational that those great souls were created to endure a minute fraction of that second? Or that all the agony of a great war had the slightest justification—even granting that it benefited the race—if that race was to be annihilated at the end of the pendulum's brief swing?

In the light of a true conception of the momentary existence of our physical world, such saws as "Virtue is its own reward," "Immortality is the deathlessness of influence," or "The perpetuation of our characters and deeds in the lives of our children," fall laughably flat. Why influence or people a world that is to be snuffed out an instant later?

Can any rational mind picture a rational God or a rational universe which would amuse itself for a watch-tick by creating a dirt ball, peopling it with strange beings culminating in man, inflicting upon man an infinity of miseries, diseases, and uncompensated woes, developing certain of these men to magnificent spiritual proportions, and then carelessly putting its heel on the tiny affair, lighting a cigarette, and walking away?

If immortality is not a fact, then above, in a nutshell, is the story of the world. Nero getting drunk to the light of human torches was intelligent and just by comparison to the creator of a world without immortality.

Now, by the demonstration of all the great sciences, I am compelled to believe that the force behind the universe is rational, that its laws are well balanced, that all actions upon physical matter are compensated. I am not able to believe that these rational laws are suspended uniquely for human personality. I am therefore compelled to believe in immortality. Nothing else balances, compensates, or explains.

It is rather curious that I have come to believe in immortality without believing in God, but I will write you about that later.

Is a belief in immortality essential or even important?

Personally I know it has stabilized my state of mind, after readjusting my whole set of values; but I remember last summer spending an evening with the Rev. K. B. in his charming old Connecticut rectory and indulging in a long argument in which he held the contrary view. It started by references to Sir Oliver Lodge's book "Raymond." I took the position that Sir Oliver was engaged on a work that might influence the world more than any human effort since Christ, namely, the production of proof of immortality that could be accepted unhesitatingly by the coldest barrister.

The Rev. K. B. disagreed with me.

"It is of greater value to human character," said he, "to be compelled to take immortality on faith. The man who believes in God and an eternal life by faith is much stronger than the man who might believe because he was confronted by irrefutable proof."

To this I replied: "I don't see why that follows. Are you any the weaker because you have irrefutable evidence that, barring accidents, you will live to be seventy? In other words, that you have a future life of forty years in this world? In the face of this reasonable certainty you take certain precautions with regard to your health, you make certain financial arrangements and many sacrifices to-day—all with a view to increasing your happiness and security in your future life in this world. Weaker men have the same evidence but disregard the future. Certainty of immortality would just be an indefinite prolongation of these forty years. The wise would make provision for it and the fools would not. There would be the same need of strength and faith that there is to-day."

"But you strip faith of beauty and make it a question of reward," replied the Rev. K. B.; "you commercialize ethics."

"Let's make a mathematical proportion," I suggested. "To-night is to the forty years I expect to live, as those forty years are to an eternal life. If eternal life is 0, the forty years are worth nothing and to-night is worth nothing. I might much better be spending it raising hell somewhere. Most people who figure that eternal life equals 0 are doing just that thing. But if eternal life equals infinity, the value of forty years is not quite 0, although it approaches it. There is something tangible to live for, and it is worth while finding a code of ethics to live by.'

The Rev. K. B. didn't want to figure out ethics by arithmetic. "The production of legal proof of immortality," said he, "is so incredible to me that I cannot even imagine its results. It is a charlatan's work, and nothing else. It would put upright conduct on a commercial basis. Having proof of immortality in his hand, the future preacher would say: 'Here now, my man, you make the Lord certain concessions in your pleasures to-day, and he will give you a nice comfortable position in the world to come.' It would be like promising a bookkeeper the job of head clerk if he did a certain amount of work well. No, no, it is unthinkable. The proof of immortality is one of the least duties of the Church. I preach just one sermon a year on it, and that is at Easter. The message that I am hammering on is 'the kingdom of God on earth.' We have got away from Jonathan Edwards and fire and brimstone and gates of pearl. In L—— I am trying to bring the kingdom of God on earth by uniting the strength of the church and what intelligence I have with practical community problems—community gardens, farming machinery, canneries, and educational work."

Knowing something of the extraordinary success he had had in this line, I found nothing to say.

"And, finally," he concluded, "we can never have absolute proof of immortality, because to have it we must talk with the dead, and to talk with the dead the dead must come back to earth, and this possibility is denied by Christ in Luke."

Of course on the whole I have to agree with the Rev. K. B., and yet I think the time has come for him to preach more than one sermon a year on immortality.

To-day there is a new and more urgent need for faith in another life. Countless parents and wives in England, France, and Germany know what that need is. America is soon going to learn. You yourself know, and if you preach any sermons on it I hope you will send me copies. W.

32me d'Artillerie Armée Française,
January 29, 1918.

Dear Domine:

When in my last letter I tried briefly to tell you how I arrived at a belief in immortality, I had anticipated that you would think it strange that I could have gained this conviction

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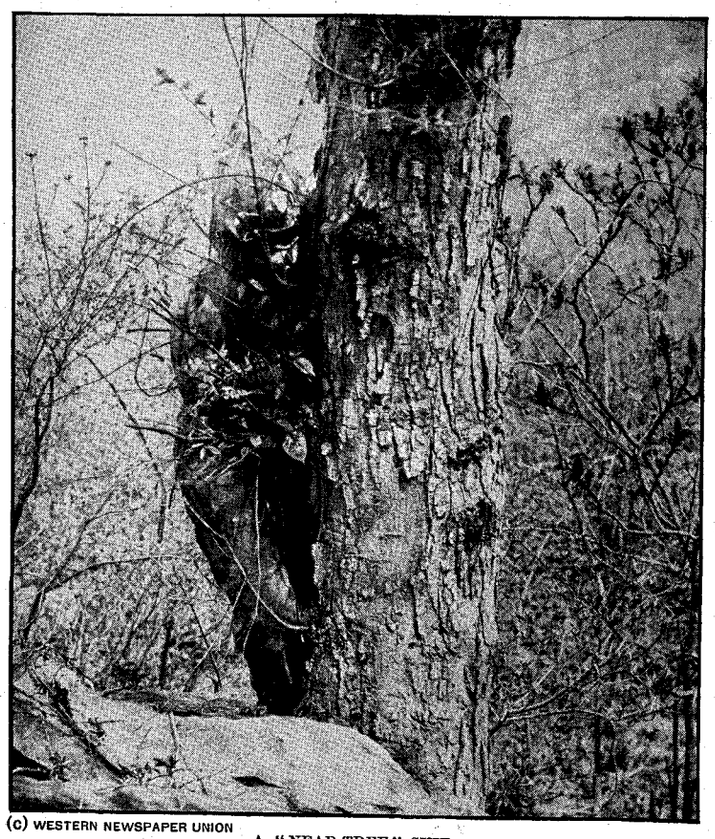
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



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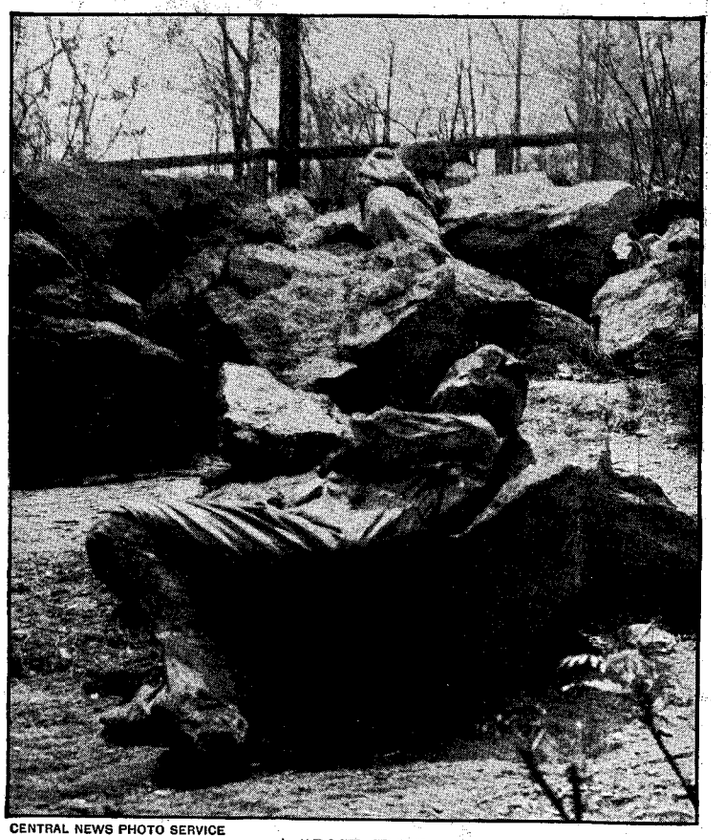
A "NEAR-TREE" SUIT



CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

A "ROCK SUIT"

"CAMOFLEUR" SUITS DEVISED BY WOMEN

The Camouflage Corps of the National League for Woman's Service has been instituted to train women for work in America on the same lines that women camouflage artists are pursuing in France and England. This will include camouflage on airships, guns, vessels, and other objects which must be protected from enemy observers

PAUL THOMPSON

THE "PIGGERY PLAN"

Here is a Cincinnati Piggery Club and some of the pork it is raising for next winter's use. The members of this club are raising corn for their pigs in a War Garden. Each of the members has "adopted" a pig and will look out for its individual interests in the way of fattening food

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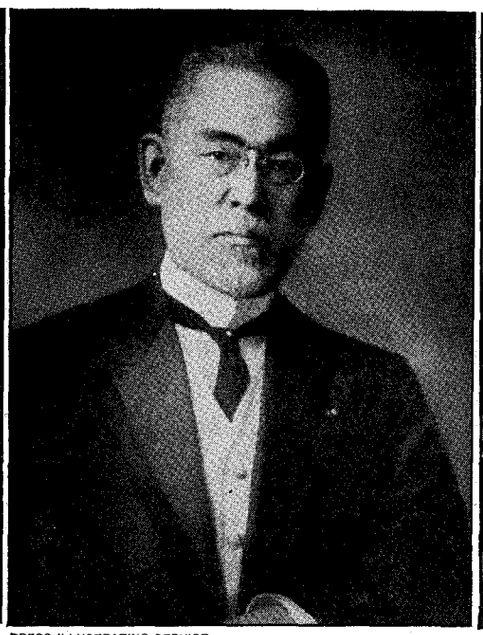
UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

GENERAL F. B. MAURICE, OF THE BRITISH ARMY

General Maurice's charges against the head of the British Ministry resulted in his own retirement and the vindication of Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons. See editorial comment



PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

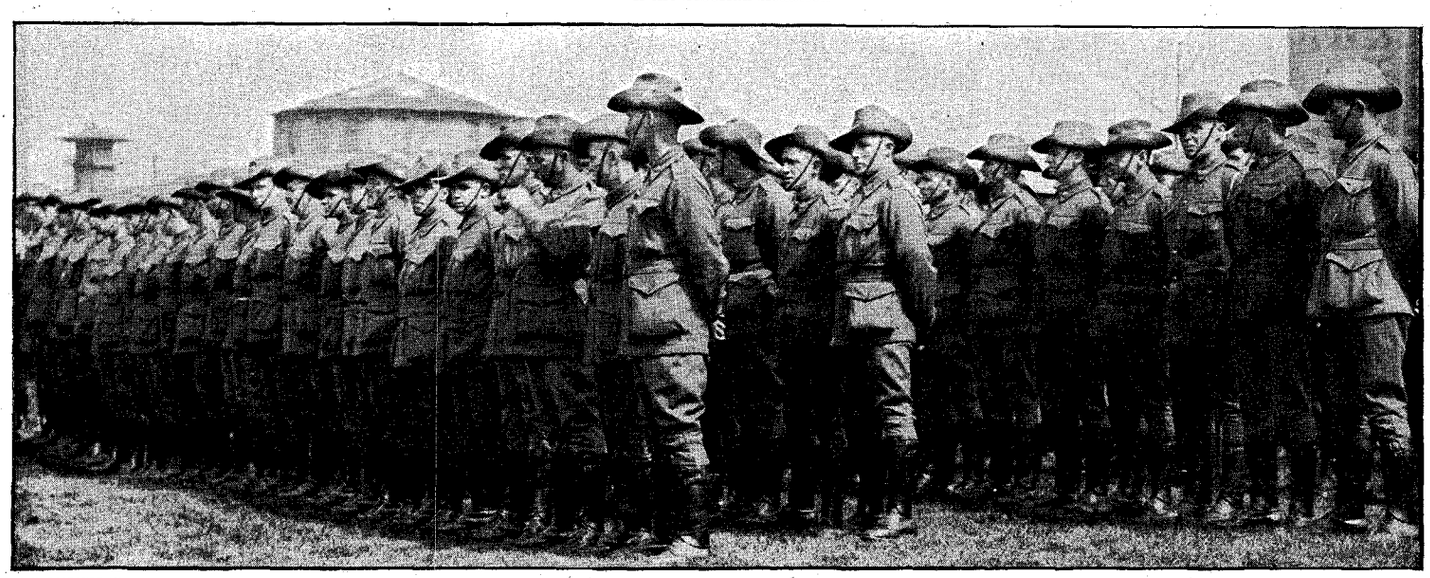
BARON GOTO, THE NEW FOREIGN MINISTER OF JAPAN

Baron Goto succeeds Viscount Motono. The new Minister favors a more moderate attitude in dealing with the Siberian situation

PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

EMILIANO CHAMORRO, PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

Under the leadership of President Chamorro, Nicaragua has recently declared war against Germany



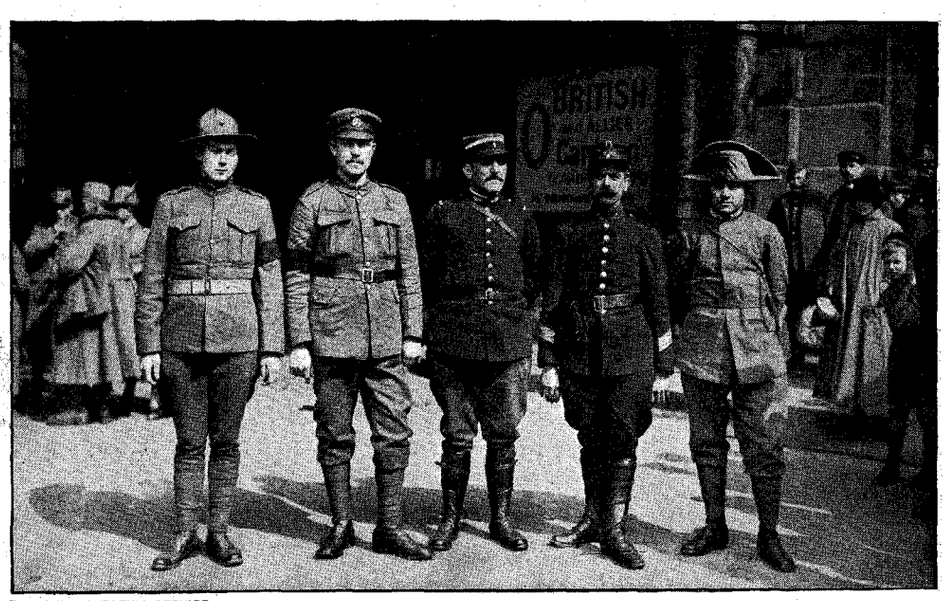
PAUL THOMPSON

"ANZACS" IN AMERICA—VISITING AUSTRALIAN TROOPS AT THE BATTERY, NEW YORK CITY

(C) UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

QUEEN VICTORIA OF SPAIN AS COLONEL OF A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY

This charming picture of a fine queen and a fine woman as *pro forma* a military officer illustrates the persistence of old royalistic conventions



PRESS ILLUSTRATING SERVICE

SPECIAL POLICEMEN OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN PARIS

To give information to the soldiers of the Allies when they are in Paris special policemen are placed on duty at the railway stations. In the above picture these nationalities are represented—from left to right: American, English, French, Belgian, Italian

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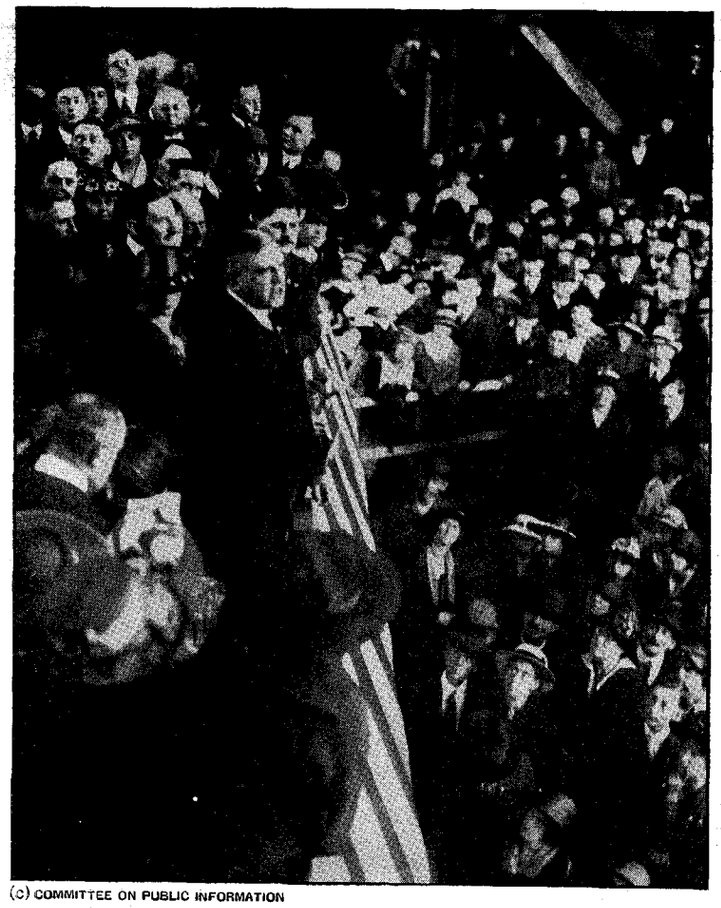

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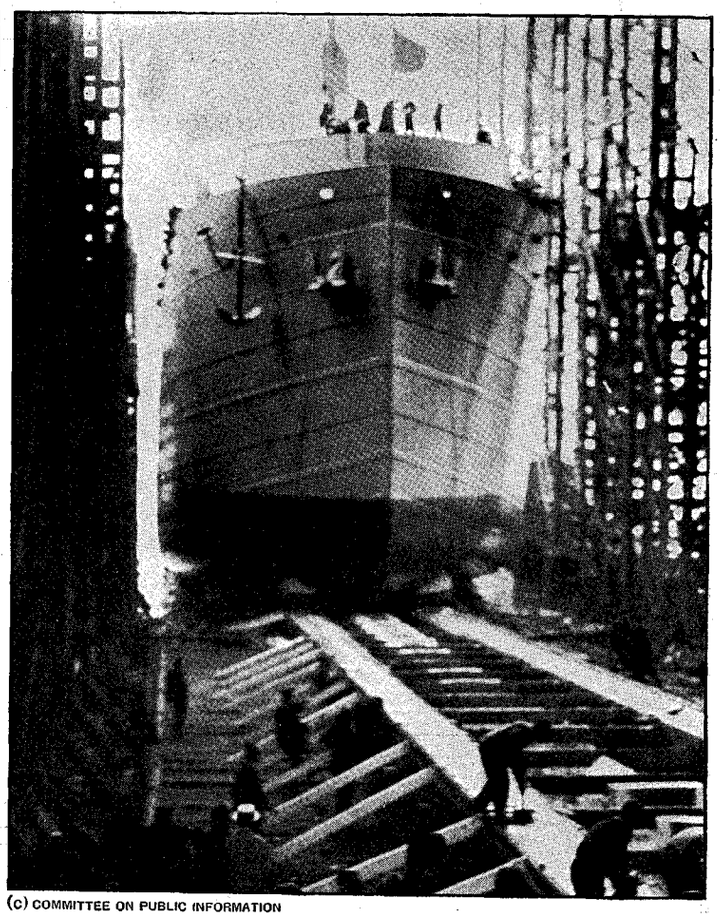

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PUTTING EFFICIENCY INTO AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING

In the photograph at the left Charles M. Schwab, the new Director-General of Ship Construction, is seen making an address at the launching of the collier Tuckahoe. At the right the Tuckahoe is pictured as she slid off the ways. She was built in record time—twenty-seven days

PAUL THOMPSON

NEW YORK BOYS WHO MAY BECOME SAILORS TRAINING IN CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK CITY

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without believing in God; by that of course I meant a personal God—the God who is addressed by Christians as Our Father. In this letter I will try to give you the explanation I promised.

To begin with, I have always been halted by the enormity of the step. To believe in God is to affirm the existence of a certain Being of defined qualities and powers who created and controls the universe. In other words, one says, according to his creed: "God is thus and so, and the origin and purpose of the universe is such and such." I could not quite imagine an atomic individual like myself looking up past the stars at night and announcing: "All this is now clear to me. I know who made it and why. Furthermore, He and I are friends." Whenever I have tried to attain this attitude I have had to laugh at myself.

To believe in the Christian God is to believe in a certain explanation of existence and of all the unknowable mysteries of origin and infinity. There are some things I am content not to know. In the first place, because I believe they are unknowable; in the second place, because I do not believe that it is of any great importance in this life whether we know them or not. The essential thing is to have a belief that makes a right life worth living, and this is not necessarily a belief in a heavenly Father.

Six months of transporting wounded and mutilated soldiers from trenches to hospitals definitely destroyed any incipient belief I might have had in a God who takes the slightest interest in the individual or to whom is due any of the affectionate worship implied in the word Father.

Furthermore, there are four obstacles that I encounter at middle age in seeking the Christian God.

First is the fact that I have hitherto ignored him, if he exists; and it would seem a little despicable to turn to him only at the moment that I was afraid my own resources might fail me.

Secondly, much of the Christianity that I have heard taught and preached seems enfeebling. I blush to state that I have read sympathetically Nietzsche's arraignment of the Church, and, in particular, of the doctrines of St. Paul. Christ taught humility, but his disciples and succeeding generations seem to have made synonyms of humility and meekness, concentrating on the latter. It seems to me that there is as wide a difference between the words "humility" and "meekness" as there is between "nobility" and "treachery." To be humble is merely to have a sane view of one's relative value in the world. To be meek is, to my mind, to suffer injustice with a sanctimonious sniffle. Many people reconcile themselves by meekness to wrongs against which they are too lazy or sodden to defend themselves. One can be humble and still use a good stiff right if the other fellow crowds you into the gutter.

In the third place, to join one's self to a sect often involves insincerity. Protestantism was the liberation of belief. It resulted naturally in the formation of scores of sects whose creeds vary on more or less important details. But the logical consequence of the emancipation of belief is that not only do the sects differ from one another, but the congregations differ within themselves. Ministers have to make the best of it and coddle their parishioners in minor insincerities, for they themselves are often in the same boat.

Fourthly, and the most important obstacle of all, has been my suspicion that the Christian God, who has changed from generation to generation with the changing needs or ideas of his followers, is, as a matter of fact, a God created by man. Starting as Jehovah, a God of wrath, successive generations have given him new attributes, according as these attributes comforted them or satisfied new needs—or doubts. Why should it be necessary to try to paint a picture of God in the limited earthy colors of our poor paint-box? And why, now that the picture is painted, should a man strain his intellect and credence to bring himself to worship it?

By all this I do not mean to say that I deny the existence of an infinite Power or Mind behind the universe. I simply mean that this Power so transcends human thought or imagination that it seems totally useless to waste time on trying to define or grasp it. Something is "behind" which we cannot hope to understand. But what of it? There are innumerable manifestations of a higher life in real experience which we can understand, and it is only rational to think that we have been given in them sufficient material for a true code of living without trying to soar into the unknowable. At this point the question arose as to what I should take for the basis of this code. Empiricism? intellectualism? the Bible? Perhaps a little of all three; but I should like to write you about this another time.

All that I have said above is from a purely selfish point of view. I needed a belief in immortality. Life was absolutely meaningless without it; and I succeeded in gaining it. I have not yet felt the compelling need of a personal God, and for this reason probably have not succeeded in gaining the belief in one.

On the other hand, there have been countless millions of people who have needed a personal God—for it is only to a personal God that one can pray. One can *worship* a vague Deity or power, but one can *pray* only to a Being who he believes hears, understands, responds. Such is the God who takes an active interest in the affairs of individuals, as in the cases cited in James's "Varieties of Religious Experience." But even here we find a Deity of many different aspects—of so many, in fact, that James abandoned the idea of a God who is infinite and absolute, and spoke of him as a "finite consciousness," and even hints that the divine personality is not one, but many. He further suggests that God is in the nature of an ally of man, and that he needs man's support and co-operation in the struggle against evil and is strengthened thereby. Thus the attribute of omnipotence is lost, and his pragmatic method of reasoning, while making God human and understandable, leads eventually to the conclusion that God was created by man, out of man's needs, and not man by God. But I know through the experience of some of my friends that this method leads to a God no less real or satisfying.

To all appearances, then, a man must conceive of the kind of God he most wants or needs and believe in him by pure will and faith, or else follow a line of reasoning analogous to James's, to the same end. Any other method of intellectual effort leads nowhere.

Th. Flournoy succinctly summarizes the religious experience of needing and finding God: "First, an unrest, a sense that something is going wrong with one's self; second, deliverance from this unrest, salvation, attained by the identification of the self with something better, which on the one hand is a part of the self, and on the other infinitely transcends it." Every one with the slightest religious tendency of course feels the necessity of "identification of the self with something better." The universal effort has been toward the conception of and belief in God as a means of satisfying this necessity.

There are unfortunately thousands of us who cannot hit upon this solution; but I am convinced that it is not by any means the only one. An independent belief in immortality can, I am sure, furnish the motive for a truly religious attitude toward life and the courage to adhere to a creed based on perceptible truths that is not a whit lower than one based on mysticism. The identification of the self with a cause—such as this war has presented, for example—has given thousands of men that "sense of deliverance from unrest, salvation." In brief, my attitude toward God has resolved itself into this: That he is unknowable and impersonal; but that there is enough evidence of a higher life in what is presented to our perceptions to furnish the material for an unshakable religious structure. Whatever may be the character, qualities, or attributes of the Power behind it all, I am in no hurry to know. The proper time will come for its revelation.

At this point you might naturally ask me if I believe in Christ?

I believe he was the greatest and wisest man who ever lived, and he seems greater to me as a man than as a mysteriously sired son of God.

In closing I do not want to leave you with the impression that I have definitely rejected a personal God. My present attitude is undoubtedly due to a stunted spiritual nature, which I may have the good fortune to develop. In the meantime I am able with an open mind to make a reverent search for the answer to this most interesting and sacred of all mysteries without destabilizing the framework of what religion I have.

W.

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DESOLATION

BY PRISCILLA LEONARD

As, in some sacked château, a noble room
  Once hung with deep-hued, glorious tapestries,
  Center of gracious joys and lovely ease,
Is now abandoned to a hideous doom,
Its wrecked doors gaping in the chilly gloom,
  Its stripped walls scrawled with filthy traceries,
  Its treasures seized by greedy enemies,
Leaving it ghastly as a rifled tomb:
So stands, a horror to the eyes of men,
The once-fair Germany where Goethe wrought,
  Where Kant and Luther lived for truth and right,
Where Schiller sang—fit home for poets then,
  Now by the powers of evil seized, and brought
  To vilest ruin in the whole world's sight.

A GOOD BOOK ON RUSSIA[1]

BY GEORGE KENNAN

SINCE the overthrow of the Government of the Czar, in March, 1917, the attention of the world has been fixed on Russia. Scores of English and American observers have visited that country, and most of them have written books or magazine articles in which they have described events witnessed by them, or have given their impressions of Russian character, the Russian people, Russian Bolsheviki, or the Russian army. Some of this literature—especially that which records personal observation or experience—has permanent value; but a large part of it is superficial, inaccurate, or sensational, and some of it is wholly untrustworthy and misleading. Not every man who goes to Russia is qualified to write a book on that country. In order to judge events and estimate tendencies rightly, the observer must have some previously acquired knowledge of Russian history and the Russian people, and with such knowledge only a few of the many recent travelers in Russia have been equipped. For this reason most of them have failed to understand, or at least to explain adequately, even the events that they witnessed. This does not apply, however, to observers who, although they had no previous knowledge of the country, remained there long enough to learn things of which they had before been ignorant. Among such observers is Dr. Malcolm C. Grow, a surgeon of Philadelphia, who went to Russia in 1915, entered the Russian service, and eventually became a lieutenant-colonel in the army medical corps. He has written a book entitled "Surgeon Grow: An American in the Fighting Line," which ought to be read by every one who wishes to know what the Russian army was, and what it accomplished before it had been deceived and demoralized by the propaganda of Russian Socialists and German agents. It has now gone to pieces and practically disappeared, but before the Revolution it was an army of which any country might justly be proud. It was betrayed by spies and officials in Petrograd, it was often badly led, and it seldom had an adequate supply of weapons and ammunition; but in the most disheartening circumstances, and frequently in the face of certain defeat, it fought with heroic and indomitable courage.

At the battle of Postovy, where the Germans had received information from Petrograd of the impending attack and had massed parks of artillery and hundreds of machine guns to meet it, a single Russian unit charged again and again until it had lost thirty-two hundred men out of four thousand. In a "demonstration attack"—a mere feint—at another point in Poland three Russian regiments in a few hours suffered a loss of more than three thousand men. At a fight which took place in the course of the Brusiloff drive into Galicia half an acre of ground was covered with the bodies of two thousand men who had been killed in less than five minutes by an unexpected cloud of poison gas. In one of the battles which Dr. Grow witnessed a single Russian army corps in two or three days made thirteen successive attacks and lost twenty-five thousand men out of fifty thousand. In one battalion less than three hundred men were left out of an original strength of twelve hundred. "It required men with nerves of steel," Dr. Grow says, "to charge across that hell of No Man's Land, but those Russian peasant soldiers did it time after time. They realized that it was almost certain death to do so, but there was no flinching. Many were killed in the reserve positions without even a rifle in their hands; for because of the machinations of pro-German plotters in Petrograd our troops never had sufficient rifles. Many times they had to wait until rifles taken from the wounded could be given to them. There is nothing that will break the morale of troops so quickly as to be under shell fire without a weapon of defense in their hands. Then, too, the knowledge that they had been betrayed to the Germans, that they had known for weeks of our plans and had concentrated such an overwhelming amount of guns and men at this point to break down our attacks, had a most depressing effect. The wonder of it was that our troops attacked at all in the face of such discouragement."

And yet the Russian army, in spite of treasonable betrayal, insufficient ammunition, and immense and unnecessary losses, fought as bravely as any of the armies on the western front until it was misled and bedeviled by Socialistic propagandists from the Petrograd Workmen's Council. As Dr. Grow justly says, in commenting on the results of the revolution: "It was an appalling fact that this magnificent fighting machine, composed of twelve million soldiers, who, at the time when I was with them, had been as fine fighting men as the world had ever seen, could be now absolutely inert without ever having been seriously defeated in the field. At no time since the beginning of the war had the Germans killed, wounded, or captured sufficient numbers of the Russian soldiers or taken sufficient material to destroy them as an active offensive agent. The paralysis of this huge army had been accomplished without the loss of a man by the insidious but wonderfully effective agencies of intrigue and propaganda. Had the new Government (the First Provisional Government) taken a firm stand from the beginning and refused to recognize the soldiers' committees, backing up the generals and officers in their efforts to enforce discipline and retaining the death penalty for insubordination, the Russian army would remain to-day an important factor in the war."

At one of the later battles in Poland Dr. Grow was wounded and had the drums of both ears ruptured by the bursting of a shell which struck a tree only four feet from where he was standing. For his devotion to the wounded under terrific fire in this engagement he received from the Grand Duke Nicholas the medal of St. George. Of this, however, he speaks modestly and almost casually. His book, as a whole, is filled with accurate observations, interesting incidents, and graphic descriptions. Nothing, for example, could be more effective than the night scene in a hospital tent at the front, where the surgeon, by the dim light of a tallow candle, was trying to pick up with forceps the severed arteries of a badly wounded soldier who was rapidly bleeding to death. Twice fragments of German shells tore through the tent, and twice the orderly who was holding the candle dropped it in the shock of the shell-burst and left the operator in total darkness; but the undaunted surgeon relighted the candle, kept at work, and saved the wounded man's life. Neither in this nor in the many other incidents and adventures which make the book as absorbing as a novel is there any self-consciousness on the part of the narrator or any straining after effect. All is simple, sincere, accurate, and trustworthy. It is a book that deserves the attention of every reader who wishes to know how the Russian peasant soldier behaved before he was inoculated with the virus of Socialism and how he may behave again when he recovers from the mental delirium of Anarchistic fever and becomes amenable once more to reason and discipline.

[1] Surgeon Grow: An American in the Fighting Line. By Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm C. Grow. The F. A. Stokes Company, New York. $1.50.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.

HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of May 15, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: New German Peace Offensive? German Aggression in the Ukraine. The Beast's Head.

Reference: Pages 92, 102.

Questions:

1. Why is there talk of a new German peace move? Give five reasons why, if Germany should now offer peace, no attention should be paid to it. 2. Discuss Lord Robert Cecil's statement: "If they [the Germans] once really establish themselves in Russia, there is no reason why they should not fight the whole world forever." Who can prevent Germany from establishing herself in Russia? 3. Has Germany committed high-handed aggressions in the Ukraine? What are Germany's reasons for her conduct there? Tell what you think of these. 4. Compare the effects of German aggression upon the French and upon the Russians. (See "The Beast's Head.") How do you account for the differences. 5. Discuss the meaning of "It is not enough to defeat Germany on the field of battle." Where else must she be defeated? 6. Read two of the most useful books published since the war began; "America at War," by A. B. Hart, and "Out of Their Own Mouths," Introduction by W. R. Thayer. Both sold by the National Security League, New York. Send for the League's "Patriotism Through Education Series." Fine pamphlets. Free on application.

B. Topic: How They Went Away; Heart's Allegiance.

Reference: Pages 101, 102; 105, 107.

Questions:

1. Describe your own feelings after reading "How They Went Away." 2. State and discuss a proposition based on this correspondence. 3. How has Mr. Speranza shown the influence of America upon Italians? 4. What are the things about America that appeal so strongly to so many millions of foreigners? 5. Discuss America's reward for her attitude toward foreigners. Tell of the value of this reward. 6. "A Frenchman may reside for years in England, or Germany, or Russia, but he will always remain a foreigner. An Englishman may spend a lifetime in Italy, but he will die an alien. A Russian may rear his family in Holland, but they will never become Dutch. But let this same Frenchman or Englishman or Russian come and dwell on our [American] shores, and the great moving force of Americanism transforms him into a true American." Do you truly realize what it really means to be an American citizen? Tell us. 7. If you want to increase your patriotism for America and American ideals, read "American Patriotic Prose," by A. W. Long (D. C. Heath); "Early American Orations," by L. R. Heller (Macmillan); "The American As He Is," by N. M. Butler (Scribners); Paget's "Poems of American Patriotism" (Page); "American Patriotic Prose and Verse," by Stevens and Stevens (McClurg).

C. Topic: The Tragedy of Finland.

Reference: Pages 103–105.

Questions:

1. What are the "antecedent political conditions" that must be known before the reader can understand current happenings in Finland? 2. Discuss the policy and methods of the Finnish Socialists. Show that their movement was and is "extraneous to any real needs of Finland." 3. Make perfectly clear by whom and just why Germany was asked to take a hand in the Finnish struggle. 4. Knowing Germany as well as the Finns must, do you think them wise in requesting aid from Germany? Discuss at length. 5. What has Mr. Donner said about Russia and Finland? 6. About Sweden? Tell how you like Sweden's attitude and actions since this war began.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Training Young America.

Reference: Pages 106–110; editorial, pages 100, 101.

Questions:

1. Examine thoughtfully the pictures on page 106. Tell in not less than five hundred words what you think the value to Young America is of such training as is here pictured. 2. Characterize Arthur, John, Frank, and Bob, and relate their experiences at Mr. Taylor's camp for boys. 3. In what respects were these boys different when they returned home than when they arrived at the camp? 4. What does The Outlook think of training for boys under military age? What are the foundations of its belief?

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. An idea is more powerful than an army. 2. William II is a fanatic. 3. The word liberty has never been well defined. 4. This war has caused the greatest moral controversy in all history.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for May 15, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Sabotage, extraneous, *de facto*, *de jure* (103); deploy, inculcate, the Constitution, institutions (101); execrable (110).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

FARM CROPS AND OUR BIRDS

BY LEWIS EDWIN THEISS

At a time like this, when the production and conservation of food is a matter of the very first importance, we cannot afford to overlook any factor that will assist in the fight with famine; and a very important factor that we have so far almost entirely forgotten is our birds. For the food products destroyed in the orchards and farms of America every year would feed the entire population of starving Belgium or pay for more than a third of the present Liberty Loan. The value of the crops thus destroyed is estimated by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture at no less than $1,104,869,300. And that estimate is decidedly conservative.

A farmer in central Pennsylvania writes us that last summer grasshoppers were numerous in his neighborhood. They ate the beans in his garden, stripped the leaves from his young fruit trees, and nibbled holes in untold quantities of peaches and apples. All fruit so nibbled was practically a dead loss, because the injury, though often no larger than a buckshot, permitted rot spores to enter the fruit, causing rapid and usually complete decay. The insects even nibbled the tender bark on new apple growths. Similarly they got into the oats field and destroyed large quantities of young grain plants, and in near-by regions many fields of oats were all but destroyed by them. Beetles completely stripped his asparagus plants of foliage. This same farmer had a small planting of potatoes, of which more than half were gnawed by white grubs, the larvæ of the June-bugs. And, despite the fact that he sprayed his apples for codling moths, these insects were so numerous that there were scores of bushels of wormy apples that had little or no commercial value. And these losses were in no sense exceptional.

When we multiply these losses, which amounted to many dollars, by the number of farms in the country, we see that the total damage done by bugs and insects is enormous. And this loss means, not only that there is less food to eat, but that we must pay more money for what we do eat.

Some birds will eat more than their own weight daily in insects. A robin has been observed to eat more than one thousand cutworms alone in two weeks, and cutworms, according to the estimate of Dr. Lintner, of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, cause the farmers an annual loss of $100,000,000. A pair of phœbes that nested on the projecting rafters of the writer's dining-porch would often bring to their young in the nest ten to twenty insects in the half-hour's time they were under observation during a meal, and this process continued without interruption from daylight to dark during all the days that the fledglings were in the nest.

In colonial days blackbirds were regarded as a pest. A reward of threepence a dozen was offered for them and for crows. The colonists slaughtered these birds by the thousands, with the result that the hay and grain crops were almost eaten up by insects and it was necessary to bring hay from England. Every little while some portion of the land suffers from swarms of locusts or grasshoppers, and nothing but an adequate supply of the proper sort of birds can save the crops at such times from complete ruin.

Yet, despite this fact, our migratory

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In 1917 Johns-Manville say:
"During the current twelve months our requirements have been approximately 65,000 tons of asbestos fibre."

About 1250 A.D. Marco Polo said:
"A Turke, named Kurcifar, told me that a certayne minerall of Earthe was found in a nearby Montayne. But amounts were so scarce that none but Kings could find the fortunes it cost when spunne into cloth."

A Few Pounds then for just one King-now a Hundred Million Pounds yearly for All Peoples

MARCO POLO found the Ancients of Tartary bruising small pieces of silky rock-fibre in a brazen mortar. He had stumbled on the crude efforts of ignorance to turn asbestos—the gift of Nature—to the use of rulers of men.

For it was known that such rock, so treated, gave a substance unharmed by fire—which flames served only to bleach and cleanse. So they washed and spun and wove it into cloth. But the labor was so great and the substance so rare that the product was only for kings. As Man's development progressed, new needs for comfort and safety arose. But within asbestos were the properties that met those needs—and many more. So man delved and found a way to make these uses available and the mines increased in number and production.

Around asbestos a great industry has been built and its wheels kept whirring to meet the public need. Asbestos is unique for it is unaffected by the action of acids and fire, electricity, decay or moisture. So many are its uses that Johns-Manville alone, mine, crush, mould and weave over one hundred million pounds a year into Shingles, Roofings, Brake Linings, Insulations, Packings, Cements, Electrical Devices, Tapes, Clothes, Yarns—hundreds of products that enter every avenue of science and the useful arts.

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Note to the Russian Government, May 26, 1917

THE MENACE
Flag Day Address, June 14, 1917

CIVILIZATION'S DEMANDS
Reply to the Peace Note of the Pope, August 27, 1917

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Farm Crops and Our Birds (Continued)

birds are steadily diminishing in number. We have bird laws a-plenty, but there is no uniformity among them. Hence, instead of there being a few weeks' hunting season for them, there is practically a year-round hunting season, as the birds pass from State to State. The birds meet death all along their route. Should our other birds follow the wild pigeons, should all our feathered allies meet the fate that has overtaken those birds and that now threatens the grouse, the quail, and other species, it would not be long before the Nation would be starving.

Every consideration calls for the complete protection of our feathered allies. Senator McLean, of Connecticut, has fathered a law providing such protection. It has been passed by the Senate, but the House has not yet acted upon it. This Act is one to give Uncle Sam power to compel the various States to observe the terms of our Bird Treaty with Canada—the only bird treaty in the world—which the Canadians are observing, but which we have so far treated as "a scrap of paper." The birds need all the protection we can give them. They will be adequately protected if the terms of this treaty are enforced. And Uncle Sam will enforce them if this enabling Act is passed. Congress, in considering matters pertaining to the public defense, should take prompt action on this very important matter.

A FEW LANGUAGE HINTS

(From "The Writer")

The difference in meaning between "surprised" and "astonished" was illustrated by a smart editor who said: "If a certain man in this town who owes us money should say that he was going to pay it, we should be surprised. And if he kept his promise, we should be astonished."

"It's," of course, is the abbreviation of "it is," while "its" is a pronoun, the possessive case of "it." In writing the pronoun, the apostrophe—which many people put in because it is the common sign of a possessive—should not be used. William Dwight Whitney, by the way, says in "Language and the Study of Language" (1871): "At the present time few of us read our Bibles so curiously as to have discovered that they contain no such word as 'its' from Genesis to Revelation."

The judges who examined the poems submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Paris edition of the New York "Herald" say they never realized before what an important word "so" is to verse-makers. Many poetasters seem to think that "so" before an adjective can miraculously cure any lame line. It is so easy to use "so" that the temptation is strong, but it should be resisted with all the verse-maker's strength. When it comes to "so" with poets, *facilis descensus Averni*, as the back part of the dictionary says. . . .

A roseate view of things is taken by the editor of the Louisville "Courier-Journal," who remarks: "Gradually our language is simplified. The chauffeur becomes a driver, the aviator becomes an airman, the hydro-aeroplane becomes a seaplane, and nobody's ashamed to use English in ordering a small cup of coffee."

Instead of saying "in the Spanish language" why not simply say "in Spanish"?

EDWARD B. HUGHES.

Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM

Within the last three years the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has acquired sudden fame as a great munitions center, and has attracted a great influx of war workers. How the city is meeting the difficult problem of housing its thousands of new families is described in a recent article in the "Iron Age."

Rents soared into almost fabulous figures and private capital could not build with sufficient speed to take care of the incoming crowds of workers. The labor turnover problem of the factories became inextricably involved with the housing problem.

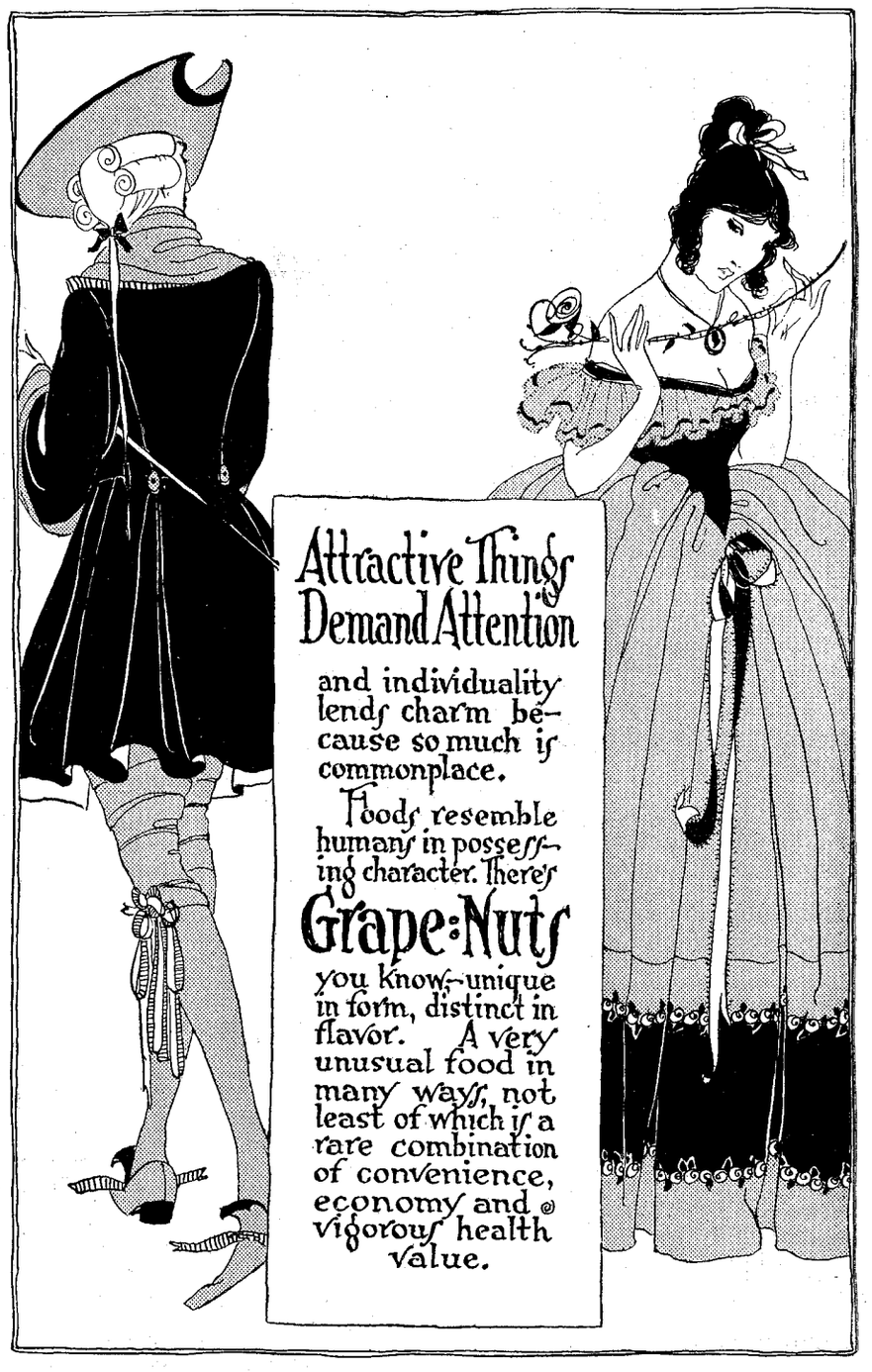
The article then describes how this difficult problem has been solved:

"For almost two years the city grew in the haphazard manner that is characteristic of most American communities. About eighteen months ago twelve manufacturers and the three big public service companies—furnishing gas, water, and electricity—combined in an effort to attack the problem in a scientific manner. The Bridgeport Housing Company was formed with a capital of $1,000,000.

"The Bridgeport Housing Company now has as stockholders twenty of the representative industrial and mercantile organizations of the city, in a few cases the stock standing in the name of individuals. It is unique in the opportunity it affords to the smaller business house to have a part in a vital work for the welfare of the whole city; it is unique, too, in the fact that the stockholders have voluntarily limited the dividends to 6 per cent, thereby eliminating any tinge of profiteering; no charge that it is an attempt to exploit labor can be brought against it, because it does not try to dictate what occupation a man shall follow nor does it bind him to employment with any of the subscribers to the stock of the company. It aims to make it easy for a workman to own his own home and has no designs to become a landlord trust. . . .

"A manager was appointed who began an investigation of the many phases of the problem. An experienced city planner was called in to make a survey of the city. He recommended the purchase of two or three different parcels of land, one of which was bought as the initial site of a housing development. A building committee was formed, comprising a manufacturer, a lawyer, a banker, and the president of the company (a manufacturer), *ex officio*. One of the first steps of this committee was to employ an architect to plan a large apartment-house.

"The first manager having resigned, William H. Ham, a Boston engineer of wide experience, was chosen to succeed him. Under his direction active steps toward actual construction were undertaken. Plans for houses were carefully studied to fit them to the needs of the people to be housed. Experts were employed to aid in the determination of the proper sizes of rooms and to plan for efficient but eco-


Attractive Things Demand Attention
and individuality lends charm because so much is commonplace.
Foods resemble humans in possessing character. There's
Grape-Nuts
you know,—unique in form, distinct in flavor. A very unusual food in many ways, not least of which is a rare combination of convenience, economy and vigorous health value.

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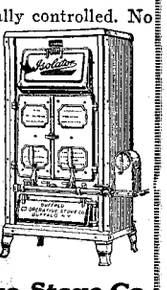

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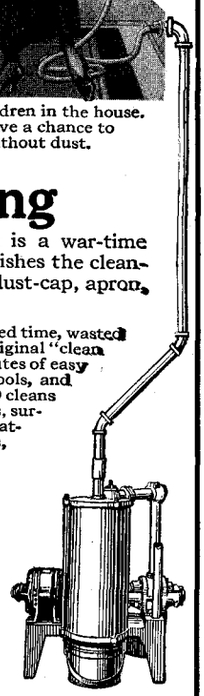

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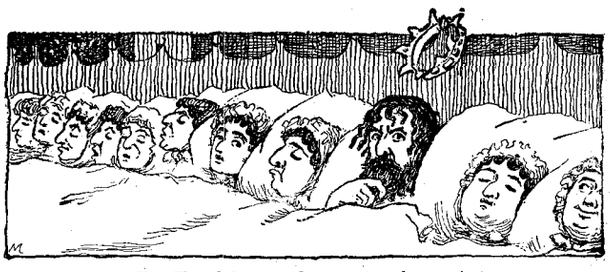

"Why, King Solomon, who was wiser than anybody, had seven hundred wives."

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The Housing Problem (Continued)

nomical plumbing and sanitary features. The best minds available were called upon to set the enterprise upon its way toward a logical solution of the intricate problem. A landscape architect lent his aid toward placing the houses in an attractive environment. The manager devoted himself to the task of standardizing the features devised by this expert staff so that purchases of equipment could be made in the wholesale manner that was essential if costs were to be kept down. Soon things began to move forward with the speed that the emergency demanded.

"In February of last year work was begun on the apartment-house and on a model group of buildings in another part of the city. In June the first of the tenants began to move into the apartment-house, and a little later the houses in the other development began to be ready for occupancy."

THE MANUFACTURERS' PART IN SOLVING THE HOUSING PROBLEM

The article in the "Iron Age" from which we have quoted above then proceeds to discuss the advantage to the manufacturer of providing proper housing facilities for his employees and the bearing that this has on the entire labor problem.

"When a city grows at the rapid pace of Bridgeport because of an industrial boom, it draws to its factories a large percentage of so-called floaters. There is a steady stream of men and women coming and going if industrial conditions or housing conditions are faulty. The labor turnover thus becomes the urgent problem of employers. Married men of mature age with children in the schools form but a small minority of the floating element. It is the young single men or the young married men who flock to cities like Bridgeport in response to the inducements of high wages and steady employment. In such periods of high wage returns the number of marriages shows a great increase. It is these young people of the honeymoon period that Bridgeport is most anxious to attach permanently to the city's working force. It is this need that has brought about the combination of manufacturers, public service companies, and bankers which is trying to attack and solve this problem with all the assistance that the new forces of housing experts can offer. They are trying to bring to the study of proper housing the same scientific principles that have made their businesses profitable.

"A little more than ten years ago the movement to let light into the factories began to gain force. Gradually factory walls have become largely glass. Good sanitary fixtures, locker-rooms, shower baths, restauraunts, rest-rooms for women workers, welfare work of all kinds, gradually became a fixed and essential part of the factory programme. Safety and hospital work came into prominence. Factory conditions and plant environment grew into higher standards. It mattered not whether the employer undertook this from philanthropic or economic motives, it was soon discovered that it had a striking economic effect. Particularly did it reduce the labor turnover and the lost time of employees. The cost of labor turnover began to be studied, and as a result of this the new professions of employment manager and welfare manager came into being. These studies began to reach out into the home environment of the worker, and a new subject of economic

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The Manufacturers' Part in Solving the Housing Problem (Continued)

interest was brought out into the light. Out of this came the housing movement.

"The manufacturer's interest in the problem lies in its effect upon his labor turnover. A considerable part of this turnover now is due to unsatisfactory home conditions, the uneconomical living in a house too large or in a portion of a house too small for full equipment. Pride in home has almost dropped out of city life, but it is an important part of the social life of the country to-day and in the Americanization of foreign workers and the stabilization of factory labor. The city which builds the most attractively and furnishes the most economical home will reflect in the factory the greatest reduction in labor turnover. It is distinctly a manufacturers' problem.

"Individual manufacturers here and there have attacked this problem with vigor. In Bridgeport the manufacturers have banded together in a community effort. No part of the development under way is for the exclusive benefit of any one industrial plant. The tenant may work where he will. In agreeing that the time has come for the development of housing in an industrial center on a more comprehensive scale, the stockholders of the Bridgeport Housing Company are attempting to develop the home units in sizes that will fit all stages of family life. . . . They are trying to establish a standard of homes that will help to limit the activities of the unscrupulous financier or contractor who builds the 'skin' houses that bring financial woe to many a workman and produce the fire and social risks of this type of house. Most readers can bring to mind some cities where this type of building makes a blot upon the landscape and constitutes a menace to the city's welfare."

We are in a changing period of history and are facing a tremendous readjustment of the relations between capital and labor. Far-seeing manufacturers now realize that it is of primary importance to provide for the comfort, welfare, and happiness of their employees in order that they may successfully meet the great competition which exists in the world's demand for labor.

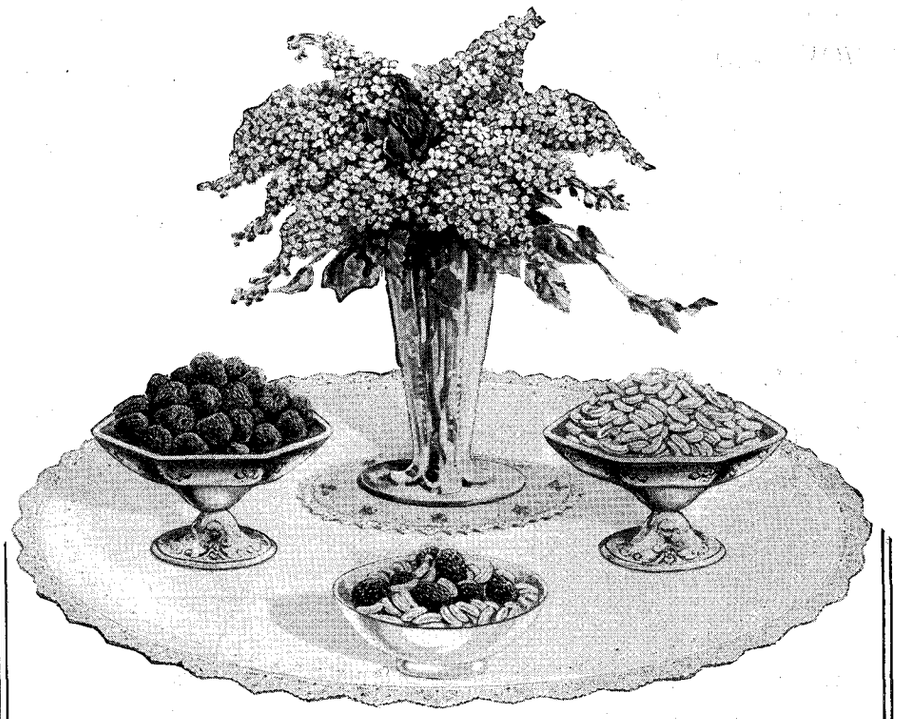
A further discussion of the housing problem will appear in next week's issue in this section

A CORRECTION

In a recent article which appeared in this section entitled "Modern Roofing Methods" there was a short discussion of the various types of flat roofs. It has been brought to our attention that certain statements regarding the relative durability and fire-resisting qualities of tar and gravel roofing and built-up asbestos roofing were not in accord with the latest authoritative reports on this subject.

The most recent official reports by the Association of American Architects show that for factories of the flat-roof type (pitch not over three inches to the foot) no distinction can be made between tar and gravel roofing and built-up asbestos roofing as to durability and weather protection. Built-up asbestos roofing can also be used on roofs with an incline of not more than six inches to the foot; while the prepared asbestos roofing is suitable for any pitch—even being used for siding.

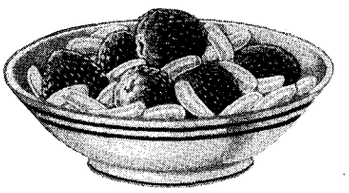
The 1917 report of the National Board of Fire Underwriters gives both of these roofing materials a high ranking as fire preventives—a highly important function of the modern roof.



Puffed Rice Dishes for Lilac Time

About lilac time the demand for Puffed Rice reaches zenith. Don't miss it for a day.

Every dish of berries calls for these crisp, flaky bubbles. Without them it's like shortcake minus crust.



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Every bowl of milk, at noon or night, needs these airy, toasted globules. Nothing else has half of their delights.

Just Grain Puffs—Nothing Added

Puffed Grains are so flavory, so enticing, that they hardly seem like grain foods. But they are.

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It means a whole-grain food easily digestible. Every food cell is exploded.

No riceless meals or riceless days are called for. So Puffed Rice—also Corn Puffs—can be daily delights.

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THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Adventures of Arnold Adair, American Ace (The). By Laurence La Tourette Driggs. Illustrated. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.35.

Readers of The Outlook already know Arnold Adair as a daring airman whose adventures are at the same time stirring fiction and true portrayal of air fighting.

Amazing Interlude (The). By Mary Roberts Rinehart. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.40.

No better war story has been written by an American writer. Mrs. Rinehart has the background of Belgium in war time well fixed in her mind by her visits to the front. Before this background and very close to the Belgian trenches she places Sarah Lee Kennedy (Saralie, the soldiers called her) in her "house of mercy," a shell-battered hut where she dispenses soup to the tired men coming out of the trenches, binds their wounds, and cheers their hearts. How this clear-minded, gentle American girl made her way to the front, how she enraged the American to whom she was engaged by taking an interest in the "fool war," how she was helped by a young Belgian officer who promptly fell in love with her—all this, and incidentally many exciting adventures, is told with a directness and appeal which hold the reader's attention and stir his patriotism.

Statue in the Wood (The). By Richard Pryce. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.50.

The author of "David Penstephen" may be depended upon to write with delicate perception and true understanding of the relations between impulse and character. The situation here is less pleasing than in his "David" and will indeed prove a little trying to some susceptibilities. But there is no question as to the fineness of the literary touch and the soundness of the psychology.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

History of Europe (The). From 1862 to 1914. From the Accession of Bismarck to the Outbreak of the Great War. By Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph.D., and Alexander Wheeler Chilton. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.60.

This book's text is a treasury of information to the student of the history of Europe during the fifty years preceding the outbreak of the present war. The work is disappointing if we seek in it detailed information concerning the deeper currents which underlie political and military history—for instance, the tendencies of philosophy and the development of democracy. On the political side, however, the book is brilliant, as, for example, in its emphasis on the Turkish Revolution of 1908 as causing a long chain of consequences leading directly to the outbreak of a general European war in 1914.

History of Labour in the United States. By John R. Commons, David J. Saposs, E. B. Mittelman, John B. Andrews, Helen L. Sumner, H. E. Hoagland, Selig Perlman. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $6.50.

These volumes bring vividly before the reader the changing scenes of one of the most absorbing historical dramas that has been enacted in our country. They form a detailed and comprehensive account of the labor movement in the United States. The work will at once take its place as indispensable to the serious student of economic and social questions, whether he be workman, legislator, or professor. The field

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The New Books (Continued)

under consideration is so vast that the co-operative method of authorship was adopted—a method that necessarily results in a certain lack of co-ordination, though in this case the difficulty has been minimized by skillful editing. The spirit of the work is sympathetic yet judicially critical and discriminating.

POETRY

Reincarnations. By James Stephens. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.

The spirit and humor and imagination of Mr. Stephens's "Demi-Gods" and "The Crock of Gold" are present in a less concrete form in these poems, all of which have a sometimes elusive Irish origin.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

Historic Mackinac. The Historical, Picturesque, and Legendary Features of the Mackinac Country. By Edwin O. Wood, LL.D. Illustrated. 2 vols. The Macmillan Company, New York. $12.50.

This is a thoroughly good piece of bookmaking—a credit alike to author, publishers, and printers. While the author modestly disclaims the qualifications of a historian, he has assembled in these volumes with intelligence and sympathy a mass of interesting information about his subject that entitles his work to an honored place in any collection of literature that deals with the history of the West. Few localities in the entire country have had more complete or attractive celebration than has Mackinac in these books.

WAR BOOKS

Business of War (The). By Isaac F. Marcosson. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Marcosson is undoubtedly one of the best and most dependable writers upon phases of war activities which are fundamental. In this book he describes the British organization for the feeding and transporting of armies, the way in which munitions are made and forwarded, and the usefulness of motor vehicles in war. Mr. Marcosson studied his subject at first hand with the remarkable men who in this field of activity have helped to save Great Britain from destruction by Germany. Very few generals in the field have done more for Great Britain than these men who have concentrated their business ability and powers of organization to keep the soldier in condition, to move him where he is wanted, and to see that every day he is well fed and has arms and munitions at hand.

Warfare of To-Day (The). By Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Azan, Litt.D. Translated by Major Julian L. Coolidge, U.S.R. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

The publishers' statement so exactly and moderately describes this important work that we quote it verbatim:

Colonel Azan, who is chief of the French instructors in the training camps of the Middle and Eastern States, is probably the best-known French officer now in this country. A military historian before the war, and a brilliant officer at the front at the time he received a disabling wound, he is supremely qualified to write of the nature and practice of present-day warfare. The book is enriched everywhere with anecdotes of Colonel Azan's own experiences and adventures, and is illustrated from photographs taken by himself. It is thorough, authoritative, and non-technical.

To this we will add from the book Colonel Azan's fine reply to the question, "What is a Soldier?"

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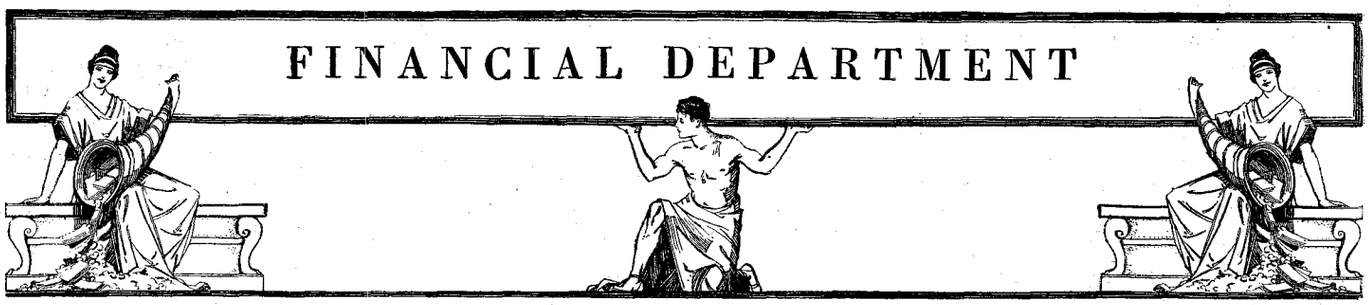

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FINANCIAL COMMENT

STRONG FEATURES OF THE PRESENT MARKET

During the Liberty Loan campaign there was comparatively little liquidation in the bond market. Transactions in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange were small in volume.

Following are the prices for April 6, May 4 and 7, respectively:

	April 6	May 4	May 7
Anglo-French 5s	90¼	90⅜	90½
City of Paris 6s	84½	85	85¾
New York City 4¼s 1966	89⅞	89¾	90½
Atchison Gen. 4s	80	81½	81¾
Burlington Joint 4s	92⅜	93	93¾
St. Paul Ref. 4½s	68	67⅜	67½
Rock Island Ref. 4s	64¼	65½	65¾
Missouri Pacific Gen. 4s	57	58¼	58¾
New York Central Deb. 6s	92⅞	94	94
Pennsylvania Gen. 4½s	89¼	89¼	89¼
Southern Railway Gen. 4s	61	62½	62
Union Pacific Ref. 4s	78	79¾	79½
Interboro First 5s	80	82½	82½
Int. Mercantile Marine 6s	92¼	90¾	92¼
U. S. Rubber 5s	77½	79¼	79½
U. S. Steel S. F. 5s	97½	99	99⅞
Am. Tel. & Tel. Col. 5s	91½	92¾	93½

In the majority of cases prices were higher on the closing day of the Liberty Loan than they were when the campaign was opened, April 6.

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While the official figures on the Third Liberty Loan are not available as we go to press, it is fairly certain that there are between 17,000,000 and 20,000,000 subscribers. Not less than seventy-five per cent of this number are new bond-buyers—people who are just learning what a bond is. Before the war not more than four or five millions of our population knew what a bond was. The declaration of peace and the end of Liberty Loans will be followed by a broadening demand for sound securities, for public utility, industrial, railway, and municipal bonds. Buying bonds is a habit. The investment consciousness of our people is being awakened as never before.

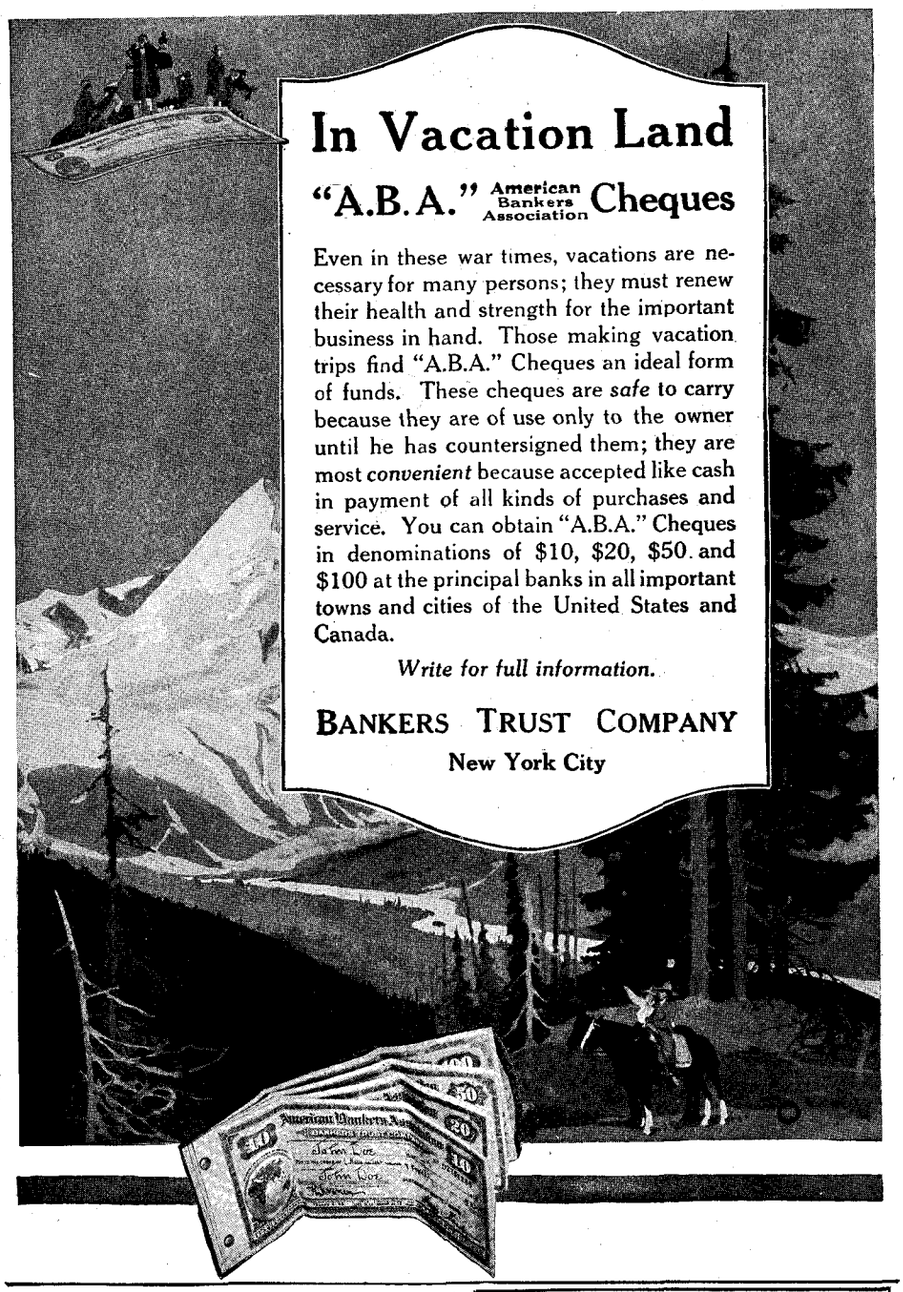
SAVINGS BANKS AND THE LIBERTY LOANS

Some savings bank officials, in the face of declining markets for the securities which constitute their assets, have naturally felt some little apprehension over the danger of withdrawals by depositors who are buying bonds of the Liberty Loan. If we may judge by the experiences of the other warring nations, there should be little or no occasion for any such fears. And the reports of the Postal Savings system show an increase in deposits at the very time of Liberty Bond subscriptions.

Europe has learned the absolute necessity for economy and thrift to an efficient prosecution of the war. This lesson is being brought home to the American people, and is resulting in economy and thrift throughout the United States. Basing the prediction on the experiences of England, France, Canada, and Australia, we may look for increased savings bank deposits. If the experiences of other countries are of any value, it may be expected that the savings banks of this country will quickly recover any withdrawals due to present and future Liberty Loans and will face conditions no more adverse than those temporarily experienced in other countries. In fact, there is every possibility that the close of the war will find savings bank deposits in the United States larger than in April, 1917.

CROP REPORT

The Government crop report indicates that the United States will produce the third largest wheat crop in our history. A fa-



In Vacation Land

"A.B.A." American Bankers Association Cheques

Even in these war times, vacations are necessary for many persons; they must renew their health and strength for the important business in hand. Those making vacation trips find "A.B.A." Cheques an ideal form of funds. These cheques are *safe* to carry because they are of use only to the owner until he has countersigned them; they are most *convenient* because accepted like cash in payment of all kinds of purchases and service. You can obtain "A.B.A." Cheques in denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100 at the principal banks in all important towns and cities of the United States and Canada.

Write for full information.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

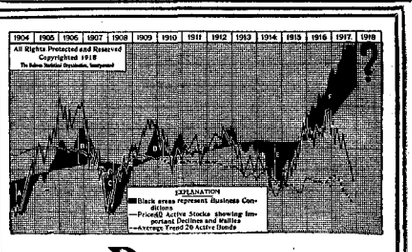
NOT ONE DOLLAR LOST
ON A
DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGE
IN SIXTY YEARS

No Investor has ever foreclosed a Mortgage, taken a foot of land or lost a dollar on a Danforth Farm Mortgage. For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

7% BONDS ISSUED BY CITIES OF CALIFORNIA
For the Improvement of Streets
Write for Circular O-8 and Prices
OAKLAND STREET IMPROVEMENT BOND CO.
HALL & JENNISON, Oakland, Calif.

6% Farm Mortgages
SAFE—PROFITABLE—PATRIOTIC
Our Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds are safe, profitable and decidedly patriotic investments. If food production is to be extended, agriculture must be financed. Send for pamphlet "S" and current offerings.
Denominations $100 and up.
E. J. LANDER & CO. Grand Forks, North Dakota
Capital and Surplus $500,000



Rumors

send the stock market skidding or skyward in a flash. Babson Service helps you analyze them for what they're worth. Gives you reliable fundamental knowledge for safe investment.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

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Financial Comment (Continued)

vorable spring has followed a discouraging winter. If the United States produces a billion bushels of wheat this year, a great victory will have been won on American soil.

The crop report is optimistic, not only with respect to wheat, rye, and hay (crops which are already growing), but also with respect to spring plowing and planting, both of which are in excess of the previous year and in excess of the ten-year average. All this means unprecedented prosperity for farmers and for the country at large.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACTIVITIES

The Government, through the Federal Land Banks, is financing the farmer to an extent previously unheard of. In fact, the activities of the Federal Land Banks seem unfortunately to have aroused a degree of antagonism among certain Kansas bankers, who have apparently sought to discredit the integrity of the Federal Land Bank bonds. The Farm Loan Board in a recent statement asserts that a group of Kansas bankers has obtained from local records and made public particulars as to 2,000 loans made by the Federal Land Bank of Wichita. The information gathered together indicates that the aggregate of these loans amounts to seventy-three per cent of the assessed valuation of the properties mortgaged.

The fact is that in Kansas assessments of farm lands average about two-thirds of actual values. The propaganda came to the attention of a North Dakota banker, who wrote to the Farm Loan Board as follows: "If this article were based on conditions in North Dakota, it would be extremely misleading and unjust, for the reason that the assessed valuations here are invariably from twenty per cent to thirty per cent of actual value, in spite of the fact that the law says that real property shall be assessed at its full value."

It is not likely that the propaganda in question has the support of the majority of farm mortgage bankers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. As between Southern Pacific Convertible 4 per cent bonds and Atchison 5 per cent preferred stock, which would you recommend as the better purchase?

A. Both are attractive at present market prices. There can be little question about the safety of the dividend on Atchison preferred. The company earned 15 per cent on its common stock in 1917.

Southern Pacific Convertible 4s are the obligation of the company, the obligation implying the payment of the regular interest and principal at maturity (1929). Southern Pacific Convertible 4s are not secured by mortgage on fixed property, and are in a sense a preferred stock. The convertible privilege expires this year, and is not apt to have any value. Southern Pacific also earned 15 per cent on its common stock in 1917.

With Atchison preferred at 82, at which the yield is 6⅛ per cent, and Southern Pacific Convertible 4s at 79¾, at which the yield is 6⅝ per cent, the latter would certainly yield more income.

Q. Would you advise purchasing the West Penn Power Company First Mortgage 5 per cent bonds for permanent investment?

A. This property is in excellent condition, earnings are increasing steadily, and the bond is, in our judgment, protected by substantial equities. It is, in our opinion, a sound and conservative investment.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Investments Secured by Essential Industries Netting 6¼% to 8%

Such unusually attractive rates are made possible by present conditions and great demand for capital from industries essential to victory.

Farming, mining of coal, the manufacture of steel, paper and labor-saving equipment are typical of such industries.

In investing your surplus funds, it is for the best interests of your country to choose sound securities of this character. Denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000.

Write for circular No. 1006-Z.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

10 South La Salle Street Chicago

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ESTABLISHED 1865

STRAUS FARM MORTGAGES

Your security—improved, productive farms in only the richest sections of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—three of our richest agricultural states. You have further assurance of safety in our record of nearly 60 years without loss to a customer and in our legal guarantee of full payment of principal and interest at 5¾%. Write for Special Bulletin and Booklet O-5.

THE STRAUS BROTHERS COMPANY

Established 1860.—Capital and Surplus $3,000,000

LIGONIER, INDIANA

ILLINOIS INDIANA OHIO

The careful investor will appreciate the superior security and assurance of safety offered in Straus Farm Mortgages.

WHEN and HOW

To Invest Profitably

This is an ever-present problem confronting the investor. Intrinsically good securities are often bought at the wrong time.

To make investments profitable, one must know when and how best to buy.

Our fortnightly publication

"Investment Opportunities"

tells when — and our copyrighted booklet

THE TWENTY PAYMENT PLAN

tells how. Both sent gratis upon request for 66-OL.

SLATTERY & Co

(Incorporated)

Investment Securities

(Founded 1908)

40 Exchange Place New York

FEED THE FRENCH CHILDREN

The following letter and cablegram (the latter sent after the terrible battles in Picardy) came from the President of the "Petit Ouvroir" in Paris to the treasurer of that fine relief organization in New York City:

We have simply *fallen* upon the stuffs as they arrived, our little committee of the Petit Ouvroir, as though *we* were the cold and clothesless refugees, the aged, and the bitterly poor. Everything has been immediately wanted. All old clothes and, most of all, shoes vanish like the dew before the sun. There is not a stuff or an article that does not seem to be wanted by some one at once. Our quarter is growing more condensed every day with the continuous flow of refugees into Paris. Can you imagine what it means to our harassed souls to have those cases arrive?

You have all made such splendid things possible! With money here and money there, little by little, we have tided over and reconstructed health and opportunity in one family after another, never letting any one out of our sight who has once crossed our path; getting always at the very heart of things, giving what was needed; and for the rest holding firmly, educating, sympathizing, employing.

What would you think of Paris to-day, I wonder? Once again we are in a quite new phase since our men in khaki arrived. That wonderful purely French atmosphere that pervaded Paris during the first year, passing somewhat with the increasing arrival of the British, has now wholly disappeared, and the town is once more cosmopolitan in the manhood of every Allied nation and the uniforms of every country and service.

Our men are making an excellent impression. General Pershing is liked by everybody and universally respected, and he gives the impression, as his organizing is watched, of high executive ability, of direct military method, and of the personal charm and adroitness that win both friends and ends easily in his huge task.

As I wrote you in August, nothing in all the war has stirred one's sense of potent, historical fact as the arrival on French soil and English of our soldiers. It is so absolutely the token of our National new birth, and it will be grandiose in the sweep of its fulfillment. No ancient crusade has ever touched it in quality, in purpose, in vision. We shall blunder, of course, being human and most fallible, with more problems to the minute than any other nation on earth; but I glory in our deep-hearted youth, our splendid vitality, our lavish generosity, our eagerness to learn, our constructive instinct.

I am proud, so proud, of the initiative of our women on your side of the sea. Every letter and all news tell of your splendid co-operation.

ALICE TRUSLOW CONKLING.

Paris, France.

A cablegram dated April 3 reads:

Plead for ten thousand dollars. Send at once, and feed Paris children—most important—get it.

ALICE CONKLING.

This need follows the rush of refugees into Paris since the last great battle. It must be met. *Will you help?* Contributions may be sent, and we hope without delay, to Miss Elizabeth Eames, Treasurer, Le Cercle Rochambeau, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

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BY THE WAY

Finding pleasant things to say about the Germans is at present a difficult task, but the Cumberland (Iowa) "Enterprise" has accomplished the seemingly impossible. Speaking of the work in the town for the Liberty Loan, it says: "School District No 1, with Emke Euken and John D. Martens as solicitors, made the best record, with a total of almost $7,000. *Almost every man in District No. 1 is a German,* and they certainly did fine." Why are such people not Americans?

The "Enterprise" also tells of the work of a patriotic Iowa rooster in getting subscriptions for the Red Cross. Mark Dunkerson, of Fontanelle, Iowa, it says, was the original owner of the rooster. He gave the bird as a donation to a Red Cross sale. When it was sold, the new owner donated it back to the Red Cross. This was on December 15 last. Since then the rooster, Jack Pershing by name, has been sold hundreds of times. A child could own him for a few seconds for $1, a woman for $2, but it cost a man $10 to own him temporarily. Up to April 13 Jack had been sold for $22,108.30. By summer it is expected that he will have raised $100,000 for the Red Cross.

An Irishman's quick wit and good humor secured a life job for him with the late Charles A. Dana, as told in the New York "Sun's" story of itself now being printed in its Sunday issues. Mr. Dana needed a stenographer. Tom Williams applied for the job. "Can you write as fast as I talk?" Mr. Dana asked. "I doubt it, Mr. Dana," replied Williams; "but I can write as fast as any man ought to talk." For twenty years after that Tom Williams transcribed articles that delighted the readers of the "Sun."

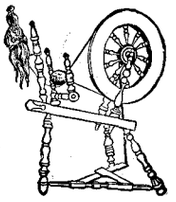
The "Business Opportunities" columns of the daily papers sometimes present offers that seem too extravagant for even the most unwary to "bite" at. Why, for instance, should this advertiser want a paltry $15,000:

> Party wanted with $15,000 to $40,000; advertisers own $10,000,000 unincumbered raw material; unlimited demand, enormously profitable; Greater Manhattan mortgages given guaranteeing investment. Address ——, etc.

A writer on the war's great personalities raises the question as to the mental reaction from the physical infirmities or peculiarities that have marked celebrated warriors. Napoleon's egoism, he says, was probably exaggerated by his physical insignificance; Tamerlane, the Asiatic conqueror, notable for his ferocity, was lame; and the Kaiser has a withered arm. To this list of maimed warriors might be added Nelson, who early in his career lost an eye and then an arm. Celebrated generals who had no such "reactions," on the other hand, were Alexander, Cæsar, Cromwell, Wellington, Washington, and Lee. And at least one Roman Emperor, it will be recalled, was raised to the throne because of his magnificent physique, though his "reactions" in the direction of cruelty led to his assassination by his own soldiers—Maximin, who is said to have exceeded eight feet in stature.

The shopkeepers of Third Avenue, New York City, have a feeling that their wares are about as good as any, but that they sell them at a very much smaller price than the Fifth Avenue merchants get. "On Fifth Avenue you have to pay for the name," is their saying. A recent experience seems to justify their belief. An umbrella rib had been broken; it cost twenty-five cents in a Third Avenue umbrella shop to have it

Infants' and Children's Wear *at* McCutcheon's



Reg. Trade-Mark

The Summer frocks for the little ones at McCutcheon's, made of Dimities, Chambray, Crepe and Domestic Ginghams, are most enticing. There are simple, sturdy garments for romping children at play and there are more elaborate clothes for dress-up occasions. All at moderate prices.

Play Dresses—
With Bloomers, of Blue and Pink Gingham. 2 to 6 years, $2.50 and 2.95; 6 to 12 years, $3.50 up.

Of White and colored Dimity, 2 to 6 years, $3.75, 4.50 and 5.25; 8 to 14 years, $6.75 to 10.75.

Boys' Wash Suits—
Oliver Twist models, 2 to 5 years, $2.95 to 7.50.

Infants' Dresses—
French Hand-made in long and short sizes, $1.50 to 37.50.

Bloomer Dress of Pink and Blue Gingham. Sizes 2 to 6 years, $2.50.

We also have an attractive line of Hand-Embroidered long and short Infants' Coats in Crepe de Chine and Cashmere, as well as dainty Hand-made Caps and Bonnets.

Maids' and Nurses' Aprons in a large assortment.

Orders by mail given special attention.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts., N. Y.

Important to Subscribers

When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

STANDARD HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS
Just Out. A New Song Book. Sample copy will demonstrate its value. Examination Copy Board 25c. Cloth 35c
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THE EAR

The Magniphone is the latest achievement of Science in its ability to aid failing ears and overcome deafness. Try it at home free and test your ears; we pay all expenses. Old instruments taken in exchange. All who need scientific aid should try this wonderful instrument. *Information sent FREE.*
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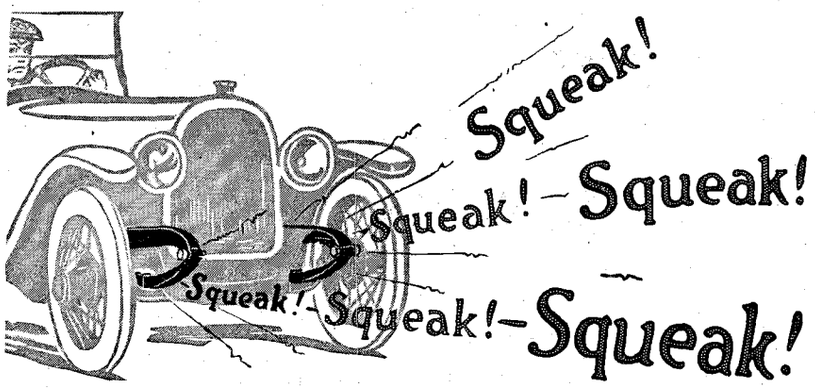

Stop it—with 3-in-One

Squeaking means friction. Friction means premature wearing out—expense.

Lubricate your auto springs with 3-in-One Oil—the easy way. Done in an instant. Keeps your hands clean.

Don't jack up the car. Don't loosen the clips. Don't use a spring spreader. Do nothing but just this: Squirt 3-in-One along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the springs. Its penetrating power is wonderful. It works its way between the leaves—lubricates them perfectly—stops the squeak.

3-in-One prevents rust forming between the leaves—the cause of nearly all spring-breakage. Apply 3-in-One once a week, then the leaves will always slide freely and the springs ride easier. New springs lose their stiffness if 3-in-One is used.

End Magneto Troubles
by oiling your magneto (any make) with 3-in-One, the oil that never clogs a bearing or burns at any rate of speed. It lubricates the delicate bearings perfectly and works out every vestige of gum and dirt. Result—a fat, hot spark at just the right firing instant. Magneto manufacturers recommend 3-in-One.

Ford Commutators
need 3-in-One. Makes cranking far easier. No dust or dirt can collect in the commutator when 3-in-One is used. The oil keeps it bright and clean. Every Ford owner should try this.

Keep Your Car Bright
by using 3-in-One on the varnished body surfaces. It beautifies the car and hardens the high finish. Prevents rust on the metal parts. Puts a fine polish on nickel parts. Brightens up the windshield. Preserves the upholstery and leather cushions.

The Handy Oil Can
full of 3-in-One, costs but 25c at all stores. Get a can for your car today.

FREE Liberal sample of 3-in-One and Special Automobile Circular.

Three-in-One Oil Co.
165 AEM. Broadway New York

HOTEL WENTWORTH
Newcastle By-the-Sea
New Hampshire
(Near Portsmouth)

No Hotel on the New England Coast is more notable in the beauty of its location, the attractiveness of surroundings and perfection of service. Located on the sea, in the center of a large private park. Accommodates 500. Local and long distance telephone in each room.

Associated with the IDEAL and NEW ENGLAND Tours

OPEN FROM JUNE 25th TO SEPTEMBER 25th

Every facility for sport and recreation. Fine golf course, yachting, tennis, trap shooting and rifle range, dancing. Pool, still and surf bathing, deep sea fishing, and well-equipped garage under competent supervision.

Music by symphony orchestra. Send postal today for beautiful illustrated book, telling how easy to reach here from all points.

WENTWORTH HOTEL COMPANY
H. W. Priest, Prest., C. A. Judkins, Mangr.

SOMETHING NEW! Mothers, wives, sweethearts, sisters, etc. Honor your boys with a beautiful SERVICE DIPLOMA, engraved, with space for photo—a most fitting and lasting tribute to your soldier boy far away. Something your friends will admire and praise greatly. Sent, neatly wrapped and ready, for 25c in cash or stamps. BISCOW'S, 205 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

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"No book could be more timely."
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ASSOCIATION PRESS
347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

By the Way (Continued)

repaired. The same umbrella later met with a similar accident and was taken into a fashionable Fifth Avenue shop to be repaired. "What is the charge?' was asked when the job was finished. "Seventy-five cents," was the calm reply. "Isn't that excessive for repairing a single rib?" "No; those ribs have to be imported," was the reply. The word "imported" covers a multitude of charges.'

Of course one finds the finest things in the world in the Fifth Avenue shops; and it is the street where wealthy shoppers congregate. As an instance of the luxurious articles offered, it may be noted that a Fifth Avenue store devoted to plumbers' supplies shows a fitted-up bathroom in which the fixtures are all of highly polished silver. This resplendent bathroom would cost the purchaser about $4,000—a sum sufficient in itself to build a modest house complete.

The circus handbill has changed its form with the passing years, having developed from a single elongated sheet to a sixteen-page folder; but it is apparently written by the same master of superlatives who long ago developed this type of literature. Here are two specimen announcements from this spring's vintage of the handbill: "Here Are Presented Now to the Vision of Entranced and Fascinated America the Gorgeous Wonders of All China's Centuries in One Culminating Supreme Burst of Supernal, Spectacular Splendor." "A Colossal Carnivorian Conception! Unparalleled Aggregations of Wild Animal Wonders! A Wonderful and Stupendous Collection of Living, Breathing Specimens of Animal Life!" Almost can one hear the master of ceremonies rolling out that satisfyingly redundant "Living, *breathing* specimens of animal life."

A headline in a daily paper concerning the circus seems at first a joke—"Circus Sorry it Let the Kaiser into Secrets of Transportation." The article states seriously enough, however, that before the war, when the circus was exhibiting in Germany, German military experts inspected the show's transportation methods and were impressed with its system of "end-on" loading of railway trains. Instead of loading each car laboriously from the side, the show ran its cages and equipment up on a flat car at the end and then easily pushed everything along over connecting iron treads across each car till the train was full. The Kaiser's emissaries, so the story goes, adopted this plan for military use.

The chefs of the Southern Pacific Railway dining cars are, it is said, attending special cooking schools to learn how to use most advantageously other cereals than wheat. These dining cars are henceforth to serve no wheat or wheat products. As this road serves approximately six million meals a year, the saving effected will be well worth while.

"Those who can speak French a little," says an American soldier writing from France, "are constantly asked questions by those who can't, such as, 'Why do they call so many dogs in France, *Ici?*' One hates to tell them the reason is that 'ici' means 'here,' and of course in calling the dog they say 'Here, here!'"

Mused the absent-minded professor (as reported in a college weekly) while he patiently plodded around and around in the revolving doorway, "It's an extended corridor that has no ultimate termination."

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